IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

THE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

IS

THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER

IN ASIA.

THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 56,115.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1913. PRICE ONE ANNA

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE OFFICES OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" are now situate IN HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, Where all communications must be Addressed.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
22nd Nov.	SALSETTE ...	6000	MOLDAVIA ...	10000
29th ,,	MANTUA ...	11000	.....	...
6th Dec.	ARCADIA ...	7000	MEDINA	12500
13th ,,	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
20th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MONGOLIA ...	10000
27th ,,	PERSIA ...	8000	.....	...
1914				
3rd Jan.	SALSETTE ...	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
10th ,,	DELTA	8000	.....	...
17th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MALWA	11000
24th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
31st ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
7th Feb.	MANTUA ...	11000	.....	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MOREA	11000
21st ,,	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
28th ,,	MALOJA ...	12500	.....	...
7th Mar.	PERSIA ...	8000	.....	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MARMORA ...	10500
21st ,,	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	...
28th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MOLDAVIA ...	10000
1st Apl.	HIMALAYA	7000	.....	...
4th ,,	ARABIA ...	8000	.....	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MEDINA	12500
18th ,,	MANTUA ...	11000	.....	...
25th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MONGOLIA ...	10000
29th ,,	ARCADIA ...	7000	.....	...
2nd May	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
9th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MALWA	11000
16th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914:—

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 4 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 29th APRIL, 1914:—

Direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows:—

	SINGLE.	RETURN.
	"A" rate. "B" rate.	"A" rate. "B" rate.
	Rs. Rs.	Rs. Rs.
To MARSEILLES.	325 or 455	591 or 742 8
To LONDON	627 or 628	916 8 or 722

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers, for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.
Bombay.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

French Mail Steamers.

FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on 1913
Ville Gela Ciotat	6385	Lafont ..	19th Nov.
Nera.....	3685	Vallat ..	17th Dec. 1914
Sydney	4118	Leveque..	13th Jan.
Caledonien....	4140	Fabre....	11th Feb.

PASSAGE FARES (including table wine).

		1st	2nd	3rd
To Marseilles (single)	Rs.	504	495	225
Do. (return)	,,	891	743	405
To London (single)	,,	660	528	270
Do. (return)	,,	990	797	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd or the Italian Line at reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT.

AND THE FAR EAST TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One sailing every four weeks;

For further particulars apply to:—

H. WILLIAMS, Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Bombay

Natal Line of Steamers.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) via SUEZ CANAL AND PORT SAID.

THESE Steamers afford comfortable accommodation in two, three or four berthed cabin amidships, for first class passengers only.

Steamers. Tons. Leave Bombay about

Umsinga....4,500.... 20th Nov. 1913.

Fare to Weymouth, Rs. 350

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

Fitted with Electric Lights and fans.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

JOB PRINTING—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS-

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks

Steamers Tons Sailing Date Time Route via.
Kaisra....1,195 Thurs. 20th Nov. 9 a. m. † C.M.
Dwarka.....1,495 Friday 21st Nov. 7 a. m. direct.
Lhasa .....2,184 Mon. 24th Nov. 11 a.m. *P. D. & C.M.

† Cutch Mandvi.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly)

S.S. "Kaisra," 1,195 tons, on Thursday 20th November, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS. (Weekly.)

S.S. "Bankura," 3,159 tons, on Wednesday the 19th November, calling at, Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
*Pentakota	3418	Thursday 27th Nov.
†Pundua	3305	,, 11th Dec
*Palamcotta	3413	,, 25th ,,

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

† Calls at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connection to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Nicol Road, Near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
19th November, 1913.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Capts.	Leave Bombay.
Massilia ...	5091	J. Thomson ..	20th Nov.
Olympia ..	5124	J. Kinnaird ..	13th Dec.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1914.

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	Leave Bombay
*Circassia ..	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	4th Jan.-
Scindia ...	5106	Wm. Kelso ..	16th Jan.
*Cnstalia ..	6388	G. Mitchell ..	31st Jan.
*Elysia ...	6368	J. A. Coverley ..	25th Feb.
Massilia ...	5091	J. Thomson ..	13th Mar.
Olympia ..	5124	J. Kinnaird ..	26th Mar.
*Circassia..	6722	C. F. Osborne R.N.R. .	7th April.
Scindia ..	5106	Wm. Kelso ..	21st April.
*Castalia ..	6388	G. Mitchell ..	1st May.
*Elysia ...	6368	J. A. Coverley	23rd May.

*Fitted with Marconi Wireless Telegraphy.

FARES.

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez.....	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Port Said.....	,, 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	,, 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool.....	,, 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	,, 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	,, 665	957
Bombay to New York	,, 841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare to Suez	,, 446	

All return tickets are available for two years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon, and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe, include a passage by B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer, between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America, per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

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NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

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in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures the worst either sex superseding injections

THERAPION No. 2

Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.

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Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.

Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The LeClerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co, BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SHIPPING.

MARITTIMA ITALIANA (Italian Mail S. N. Co.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA. Regularly every 4 weeks on TUESDAY.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on.
Porto Said	5167	....	18th Nov. 1913.
Firenze.....	3879	Merlo	16th Dec. 1914.
A Steamer	6000	....	13th Jan.
....	6000	....	10th Feb.
....	6000	....	10th Mar.
....	6000	....	7th April.
....	6000	....	5th May.
....	6000	....	2nd June
....	6000	....	30th ,,

RATES TO ITALY.

INCLUSIVE OF WINE BEER AND ELECTRIC FANS.

	1st Cl. Rs.	2nd Cl. Rs.	3rd Cl. Rs.
Single ticket .	450	350	163
Return tickets available 2 years	675	525	247

Through tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st class, Rs. 690, 2nd Class Rs. 590. Special rates for missionaries.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

Subject to alterations. For further particulars, apply to G. FERRERO, Agent, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,,	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	,,	18,550,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antang-Hsion	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchang
Calcutta	New York
Changchun	Osaka
Dairen (Dalny)	Pekin
Hankow	Ryojun (Port Arthur.)
Hongkong	San Francisco
Honolulu	Shanghai
Kobe	Tihling
Liuyaang	Tienstin
London	Tsingtau
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria).
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

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HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£	1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£	400,000
RESERVE FUND	£	15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£	600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR Of Burleigh, Kt.
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BOMBAY OFFICE:

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INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent. PER ANNUM.

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BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

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W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE

DELIGHTS OF PHOTOGRAPHY

can only be best appreciated by the possessor of a camera which can be relied on to produce the most perfect pictures with the minimum of trouble. A camera that will enable you to record the beautiful shadow effects of early morning or late evening, to give bright sparkling photos when only a short exposure is possible and produce *genre* pictures of an artistic softness and gradation. The average camera will not do this. Equipped with a Goerz Camera, fitted with a Goerz lens and using a Goerz Film pack which can be developed in a Goerz developing tank in daylight, you can though a tyro be confident that 100 per cent. of perfect pictures will result, and that without having to spend your time in a stuffy dark room.

You would not go Tiger shooting with a Pop-gun. Have you any more reason to expect satisfaction when you attempt picture-making with an inferior Camera?

All the world over the name of GOERZ is synonymous with the best in Photographic Lenses and Cameras, not the most expensive, but THE BEST, and that at a moderate price.

The GOERZ TENAX will do everything a photographer is likely to photograph. It is complete, it is practical; he will not come across a subject for which it is not suitable It is not expensive.

It is simple. If you don't know anything about photography you will get good results with the TENAX. A good Instruction Book is given with it. You can use either plates or daylight-loading films; and above all the results are always good.

They give you perfect pictures always and every time and wherever "Press photographers" are gathered together there will be found the GOERZ ANSCHUTZ CAMERA.

It is the Camera for the Amature, it is the Camera for the Professional, it is to-day the universal Camera.

We supply GOERZ Cameras from Rs. 95 upwards in sizes varying from 1¾" by 2⅜ to 8½" by 6½.

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AGENTS FOR:—GOERZ CAMERAS AND GOERZ PRISM BINOCULARS.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

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ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE .....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Murree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge

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A Copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £1,040,000

HEAD OFFICE:—

26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram;

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY.
RALPH KIDD, Acting Manager.

BANKS.

Comptoir National D'Escompte De Paris.

Post Box No. 15. Telephone No. 211.

CAPITAL (fully paid up).....£8,000,000
SURPLUS £1,520,300

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere, Paris.

LONDON:—52, Threadneedle St., E.C.

BRANCHES at LIVERPOOL and MANCHESTER and at all the principal towns of France and Madagascar; also at Bombay, Tunis, Melbourne, Sydney Cairo, Alexandria and Port Said.

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BANK OF ENGLAND,
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, Ltd
UNION OF LONDON & SMITH'S BANK, Ltd.

Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and letters of credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris begs to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Main Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of the City, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres and Shops.

Dividends, Coupons, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks Cashed for Customers, without charge if remitted home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandise, &c.

L. COMBE.
Manager

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors	$	15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....	$	17,450,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£	1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

Advisory Committee in London.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Johore
Bangkok	Johora	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai ,, Hongkew.
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Taingtau
Hankow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accured amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
49, Church Gate Street.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils,
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand,
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease,
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150o	in cases.
White Rose	150o	,, ,,
Chester	125o	,, ,,
Devoe's	125o	,, ,,
Monkey	125o	,, ,,

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125o in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT.

Retail Agents for Bombay.

Messrs. F. M. CHINOY & Co., DUNCAN ROAD.

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS } SHELL SPIRIT IS IMPORTED INTO INDIA ONLY BY { LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND KARACHI.

PRESENTATION XMAS BOXES FOR THE U. K.

BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THEIR LONDON AGENTS

MONGINI BROTHERS

are registering orders, provided the same reach them, accompanied with remittance, not later than the 28th November, for the following special presentation boxes delivered free of all charges at any address in the United Kingdom, enclosing senders card, if desired.

No. 1. RUPEES 10. Plush album box, filled with best chocolates.
No. 2. RUPEES 15. Velvet and Satin Box, hand painted flora design on satin cover, filled with best chocolates.
No. 3. RUPEES 20. Rich Moire Silk Casket with handsome silk embroidery bands, filled with best chocolates.

SAMPLES OF THE ABOVE MAY BE SEEN AT

MONGINI BROTHERS.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

DR. J. DE R. FRANKEL, of Waterloo Mansions, Mayo Road, begs to notify the public that at the express desire of the Family of the late SETH HERANUND LONIDARAM who died at Shikarpur, Sind, on the 13th November, 1913 at 11 A.M., and in order to perpetuate the memory of the deceased, he will during the current month of November be available daily for FREE CONSULTATIONS between the hours of 9 and 12 A.M., and 3 to 6 P.M., at his Consulting Rooms, at the above-mentioned address.

Bombay, 17th November, 1913.

NOTICE.

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Thana District, will receive sealed Tenders at 1 P.M. Standard time, on 26th November, 1913, for (1) additions and alterations to the old Police Lines at Bandra, (2) constructing Police Lines at Ghatkopar, and (3) providing quarters for the office peons in the Superintendent's Office compound, at Matheran.

2. Forms of Tenders can be had on payment of Rs. 2 for each form to the Accountant, Executive Engineer's Office Thana, from 11 A.M., to 4 P.M. Standard time, on working days except the day of receiving Tenders.

	Additions and alterations to the old Police Lines, Bandra.	Constructing Police Lines Ghatkopar.	Providing quarters for the office peons in the Superintendent's office compound at Matheran.
Probable value	Rs. 3,632	Rs. 4,266	Rs. 3,760
Earnest money	Rs. 100	Rs. 200	Rs. 100
Deposit	Rs. 200	Rs. 425	Rs. 370

J. J. B. BENSON,
Executive Engineer,
Thana District.

Thana, 17th November, 1913.

NOTICE.

TEMPORARY ENGINEERS are Wanted by the Government of Burma, Public Works Department.

Applications, with copies of College and other certificates stating age, qualifications, and salary required, should reach the Secretary, Public Works Department, Burma, Rangoon, before the 15th December, 1913.

2. Applicants who are at present in service should submit their applications through the officer under whom they are employed.

H. W. JAMES,
Secy. to the Govt. of Burma, P. W. D.

☞ WHISKY NOGGIN

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir!" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT BOOK, *sixth edition revised*, for 12 months with Servants Diary, Wages Table, Household Hints, Cookery Notes and Will Form *by Gerald L. Chard*, price Rs. 1-8 from No. 13 Dept., Army Navy Stores, Fort, Bombay.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.
FORT, BOMBAY.

J. V. - NAVLAKHI - & CO.,
DEALERS IN STATIONERY,
SURVEYING,
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AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.
6-30: 8-30: 10 P.M.
TO-NIGHT
THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO.

BOMBAY CHORAL SOCIETY,
TOWN HALL
THURSDAY, 20th Nov.
at 9-30 p.m.

Under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, and Her Excellency Lady Willingdon (Patrons of the Society), and His Excellency The Naval Commander-in-Chief (Vice Patron and President of the Society).

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OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance

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RESERVE FUND	Rs	1,00,000

Banking business of every description transacted.

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Payable in 15 days' notice 2½ per cent under Bank Rate.
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NO CHANCE OF LOSING MONEY DEPOSITED IN THIS BANK.

The following figures of the Working Capital show the Bank's progress in 1912.

31st January, 1912.....	Rs	8,00,000
30th April, „	Rs.	24,00,000
31st July, „	Rs.	52,00,000
30th December „	Rs.	1,00,00,000

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Scrap iron, angle iron, iron plates, Manilla ropes, old canvas, cardage tarred, old clothes, old wooden cases, steel wire, old instruments, coir ropes, lead, zinc, files, etc., etc., too numerous to mention.

Under instructions from the Director Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, Messrs. JIVAJEE SORABJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 24th November, 1913, and the following days, as may be necessary, the above mentioned stores, at 2 P.M. (S.T.) at Fort, in the compound of Government Dockyard.

The conditions of sale that 50 per cent. (Fifty per cent.) deposit to be immediately paid, and the articles cleared away on or before the fifteenth day, after the full completion of the sale, otherwise the lots and deposits will be forfeited, and the lots will be resold.

Further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned, which will be declared at the time of the sale.

JIVAJEE SORABJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers, Fort, Bombay.
Bombay, 19th November, 1913.

BENNETT & COMPANY
No. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 2-30 P. M. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 'Las Palmas,' little Gibbs Road, Malabar Hill, near the Post Office and Reservoir very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood artistic made household furniture, also open carved furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware by Elkington and Reed and Barton, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large mirror back sideboard and dumwaiters, drawing-room Genoa velvet lined suite of sofas and chairs, rich cabinets, perian, bronze and Terracotta figures, table and hall lamps, old China and Japanese vases, one sweet tone cottage piano by Soundy & Co., wall 15 day clocks, one English ice box with refrigerator, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and washhand tables, writing and card tables, reclining sofas and chairs, rich carpets, oil paintings, Joss's fan, English palm stands, gents' and ladies' bicycles, copper utensils, one 4 seated motor car by A. Darracq & Co., No. 1320, etc., etc., the property of Count E. Thurn, Austro-Hungarian Consul, proceeded to Calcutta, and others.

The property of another gentleman—

One English-built rubber-tyred canoe shape victoria, by Browne in very good order.

One English-built rubber-tyred double seated brougham by Buchanan of Glasgow, suitable for single or pair, in very good order.

One elegant canoe shape rubber-tyred victoria by Holland and Holland, in good order.

One handsome chestnut Waler horse, going in harness and saddle, regularly hunted last season.

One English-built rubber-tyred mailphaeton, by Kesterton, suitable for single or pair, in good order.

One rubber-tyred vis-a-vis, by Press, suitable for single or pair, in good order.

N.B.—Also on the same day at 9 a.m. (S.T.).

A valuable garden of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, consisting of maiden hair ferns, lilies, palms, crotons, begonias, crysanthemums, etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd inst., at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in very good order.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 grey Arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Building Plots at the Junction of Gowalia Tank Road, and Forjet Street and known as "Pithawalla Hill."

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Sir Adamji Peerbhoy, Kt., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 17th December, 1913, at 4 P.M. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following very valuable freehold building plots:—

As shortly there will be a Tram Terminus near the Gowalia Tank, these plots are, therefore, very convenient for people residing on these premises.

Plot No.	Sq. yds.	Plot No.	Sq. yds.	Plot No.	Sq. yds.
1	1,023	11	604	21	551
2	540	12	500	22	560
3	550	13	366	23	846
4	495	14	666	24	795
5	560	15	666	25	875
6	673	16	663	26	815
7	710	17	656	27	813
8	720	18	616	28	789
9	720	19	512	29	705
10	706	20	524		

The above plots are now on view.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and plan of the property apply to Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., Attorneys, the Executors or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co
Bombay, 19th November, 1913.

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Fine Household Soaps.

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The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Rysbergen, 2,305 tons, Captain S Burger, arrived here on Tuesday from Calcutta, Nov. 7 with a cargo of coal.

The City Line steamer City of Bombay 3354 tons Captain J. C. Gray will sail today for Dunkirk with a general cargo.

The steamer Rotenfels 3590 tons Captain F Goose sailed on Tuesday for Calcutta via Mormugao with a general and the same cottom cargo.

The P and O. Co's steamer Delta, Captain Le Marc will sail to-day for Shanghai via Colombo, with China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and passengers.

The French mail steamer Ville de la Ciotat 3557 tons Captain B. Lafont arrived in Bombay harbour on Tuesday from Noumea October 10 with a general cargo and passengers; she will sail to-day for Marseilles etc. with a general cargo and passengers.

ROYAL NAVY & R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Foloras .....Comdr Hill.....R Navy
R I M S Dufferin ..Comdr E J Headlam R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 18.

Angus ... 2310 Dukes ... ...A Yule and Co
Archibaldar .....2820 Gaviar ...W & A G & Co
Barda.....1899 Milne .....Al M and Co
Blake .....2298 Hill ... .
Belle of England...2469 Kilway .....
Crew Hall... .....1691 Davies ... .K N & Co
Dulwich ....2115 Redding ....T M & Co
Ekbatana .. 2888 Krieger ....
Glenspean.....3324 Harve .....W & A G & Co
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Glencluny.....3067 Taylor ....
Hoseineo .....934 Fanning ...T Morrison & Co
Imtombe.....2504 Jockinan.....T M and Co
Inverness .... 2401 Venus...W and A G and Co
Khosrou.. 2410 Hannah...Jeddah ..T M and Co
Kanzler .....1865 S Smith Jeddah...W M K
Ks of the Thistle...4286 Baker .....T M Co
Helios.....830 Kundsin .....F F Co
Mantua.....5306 Vibert...London...P &O Co
Navarico ...3330 Semple ..W and A G and Co
Nabdafela .....3385 Heckil ...W & A G & Co
Ocean.....2060 Christiansen ..Bo S and Co
Ostmark .....3006 Peter ....
Rath.....2242 Wicbush ... ...F F and Co
Reichenback...2038 Margeisdorff .....
Rotenfels.....3580 Goose ..... W and A G Co
Sultan Von Koetie...1113 Battoma ..... W and A G and Co
Bankara.....1905 Whitehead...Gusrch...18-11 M and Co
Strathowan...2830 Douise...W and A G and Co
Sanctoria... ..2878 Ward .....A Yule Co
Scharnfels.....3042 Kuppener...W and A G Co
Umballa .....3426 ....M M & Co
Uganda ..... 3408 Archdeacon .....M M Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Nov 18.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Chantala.....	...3103	Phillips	..N M and Co		
B Barjora ...	...903	Cammack	...Busreh	...21-11	M M Co
C & R Hohenfels.	2458	Laumaz	..W and A G & Co		
D&E Margraf...	2324	Schapp	...Durban	..19-11	A S and Co
G Sardar...	1286	Weeks...	Busreh	etc...	21-11 .. H S Shu
H Rahmani...	1872	Lewis	....Jeddah	21-11	T M and Co
K Umzinga ...	1389	Cox	...	...Middlesbro.....	M Kirkdale ..3042 Gibson .. Dunkirk W and A & G Co
N Hallamshire.	285	Tue.	Manchester	., J P & Co	
O Southborough.....	2307	Eilman	.....	... ... M Jewanjee Co	
P Sabine	2902	Godfree...	Graham and Co		

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Spitafels...	3643	Kippner ...	W and A G Co	
2 Kamara.....	504	Minnett	..Busreh	...20-11 M M and Co
2 City of Calcutta...	4891	Elliott ..	Calcutta	...18-11 ..K N and Co
3 Porto Said.....	2385	Molle.....	I M S Co	
4 Duffield ...2442	Baddeck int		..21-11..... W & A G & Co	
5 Baron Ardrossan...	2776	Reid	Calcutta...	18-11...W & A G & Co
6 City of Bombay...	3854	Gray ...	Dunkirk	17-11..K N and Co
7 Rybfels.....	3159	Friens ...	New York...	W & A G & Co
8 Goblonz	4735	Gilhuber	Trieste ...	A L S N Co
9 Kawachi Maru...	3321	Christiansen ..	Kobe	17-11 N Kaisha
10 11 City of York .	5022	Wilson	Kiehl.....	K N Co
12 13 Delta	4780	Mare...	Shanghai ...	12-11 P and O Co
15 Reichenbach.,	3622	Mangeldorff...	Vallart Bros	
16 Dunrobin	2319	Carr ..	Middlesbro...	....and Co

M W D D

St Tookaram ...	148	Esmail	I Camp ..... T & N Co

H W P D

Kaveri.....	553	Mohomed	Mgoa ..... Bo S N Co
Ponadi	552	Dawood.....	Bmbr..... Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
18	Rysbergen ...	Burger ...	C'tta Nov 7
	V-de-la-Ciotat	Lafont ...	Noumea Oct 10

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination
18	K'obi Maru	Chris iansen	Kobe etc
	Rotenfels ...	Goose	Calcutta etc

The following vessels obtained portclearances on Tuesday :—

Steamer Ville-de-la-Ciotat, Lafont, for Marseilles
" City of Bombay, Gray, for Dunkirk, etc
" etta, Le Marc, for Shanghai

The following vessels began to load on Tuesday :—

Steamer Umballa for Calcutta, &c.
" Belle of England for Calcutta.
" Strathavon for Hull etc.
" Crewe Hall for Mormugao.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The German East Africa Line steamer President, left. Mombasa for Bomtay to-day.

The Austrian Lloyd steamer Habsburg, left Trieste on the 16th instant and is due here on the 30th instant.

BRASSO

The Finest Polish
FOR
all metal works is

BRASSO

Stocked in all Bazars.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOV. 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Calcutta s—108 cwts kajoo kernels, R Damji and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Calcutta s—2,400 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

Reichenback s—2,000 cwts castorseed, 4,000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Mantua s—7,920 cwts mussoor, Ralli Bros; 206 cwts fennelseed, R Jivandas and Co; 330 cwts mother of pearl shell, 200 cwts cashewnuts, M Jaferbhoy; 461 cwts dry ginger, E Sattarally; 58 cases goat skins, Nizamuddin and Co; 14 cases goat skins, S M Sidick; 8,544 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Dunrobin s.—18,641 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 4,000 cwts cottonseed, Pulee and Co.

Umsinga s—5,280 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Kirkdale s—85 bales cotton, F F Campbell; 4,000 cwts poppyseed, 2,000 cwts groundnuts K. Devchand and Co; 300 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Ekbatana s—2,000 cwts linseed, K Devchand and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed Sanday and Co; 153 cwts linseed, D Tejpal.

Chentala s—460 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 5,000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 165 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co, 495 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 114 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Hohenfels 34 bales cotton waste, 30 bales cottonfly, Commercial Trading Co; 135 cwts animal guts, Ad Meyer.

FOR HAMBURG.

Hohenfels s—1,717 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 12 cwts animal guts, Ad Meyer; 50 cwts cashewnuts, M Jaferbhoy; 220 bales cottonfly, J C Tadiwala.

Reichenback s—4,000 cwts mowraseed, Ralli Bros; 25 cwts mowraseed, John Fachiri; 110 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 150 bales cotton, 70 bales cottonfly, W Wolf and Sons; 478 bales cottonfly, 146 bales cotton, Solome Bros; 1,940 cwts cottonseed oil cake meal, Indian Cotton Oil Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Hohenfels s—342 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Gablonz s—684 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton, N F and Corporation; 100 cwts fennelseed Bauer and Kranse.

FOR VENICE.

Gablonz s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton, N F and Co Corporation; 100 bales cotton Bombay Co; 22 bales cotton, J Finlay and Co.

FOR PIRAEUS.

Gablonz s—1 cwt gum Arabic, John Fachiri.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Kybfels s—160 bales cotton waste, Soloman Bros.

FOR NEW YORK.

Kybfels s—1,000 cwts myrabolum, L. Pragji; 126 cwts cashewnuts, R Jivandas and Co.; 315 cwts capsicums, 30 cwts gum olibanum, 10 cwts cardamum seed, M Jaferbhoy; 200 bales cotton waste, 30 bales cotton cuttings, 50 bales gunny wrappers, 62 cwts buffalo packers, Soloman Bros.; 200 cwts cashewnuts, Ali Brothers.

FOR MOJI.

Kawachi Maru s—100 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Kawachi Maru s—50 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Kawachi Maru s—150 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

DAILY IMPORTS—NOV. 18.

Steamer England from Moulmein, Agents M M and Co.—271 bundles coir yarn, 489 bundles 60 coils coir rope, 19,726 bags rice, 50 casks C. N. oil, 40 bags pepper, 15,470 piece teak planks, 67,964 pieces 21,970 bundles teak scantling, 502 pieces 343 bundles J. W. squares.

Steamer Gablonz from Trieste, Agents A. L. S. N. Co.—101 bags coffee, 1 case cigarettes, 1 barrel 6 cases ivory, 878 cases 105 barrels 643 packags nails, 236 cases 2 barrels lamps, 140 cases 10 packages hollow glass, 18 cases glass bottles, 25 cases glass beads, 1,188 cases glass bangles, 416 cases matches, 16 cases 4 packages copper foils, 30 barrels alkohol, 2 barrels oil, 37 cases 4,167 oaks 9 packages paper, 300 cases currents, 1,116 cases figs, 852 bags almonds 121 barrel grapes, 10 packages cheese, 103 cases soap 11 cases toilet soap, 2,000 bags sugar, 472 cases cotton goods, 44 cases woollen goods, 34 cases 25 bales cotton yarn, 46 cases 9 bales woollen yarn, 4 bales 7 cases wool raw, 55 bales cotton raw, 15 bundles 18 cases cotton and woollen goods, 1 case cotton and silk goods, 6 cases cotton and linen goods, 8 cases silk goods, 68 cases silk waste yarn.

Steamer Umballa from Calcutta, Agents M. M. and Co.—1 package candles, 3,698 bundles 80 jottas coir-yarn, 20 coils coir rope, 3 bags coachneal, 1,971 bales gunny bags, 867 bales hessian cloth, 220 bales 4 bundles hemp twine, 47 bundles beads, 21 bags cocoanuts, 1,014 robbins, 45 bags copra, 4,264 bags rice, 1 case brandy, 46 casks cocoanut oil, 4 bundles fish maws, 41 bags dry fish, 15 cases hair oil, 3 bags cotton seed, 116 bags groundnut seed, 2,762 bags tilseed, 4 cases soap, 58 bundles cardamoms, 467 bags ginger, 686 bags pepper, 36 bales senna, 85 bags sugar, 18 bundles jaggery, 934 chests tea, 149 pieces, 153 bundles teak posts, 161 bales cotton raw, 16 cases cotton goods.

Steamer Rajsbergen from Calcutta, Agents A. Yule and Co—5,120 tons coal.

MR. DUDLEY MYERS, President of the European Defence Association arrived in Karachi yesterday, and will leave to-day after meeting the Committee of the local branch of the Association.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road. Excelsior Cinematograph, at 6-30 8-30 and 10 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st September, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. Railway.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jabulpur) ..	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	3-45	13-30
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14 45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class) ..	6-40	7-30
Poona Express ...	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express ...	11-30	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab.		*
do. do. for Calcutta.		*
do. do. for Madras ..		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. Railway.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express ...	8-30	21-0
Gazerat Mail ...	7-30	21-30
Third class Kathiawar Express & Delhi Fast Passenger 1st, 2nd and 3rd ...	6-45	21-45

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special and Common Jury are required to attend at the High Court, on Thursday morning, the 20th November, 1913, at 11-30 O'clock.

AN ALLEGED ROBBERY.—A report has been made to the police by Maganlal Mekanji, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Keshavlal Brothers of Princess-street, that a mehta in their service had absconded with Rs. 1,600 belonging to them.

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day:—

March..... ...ellagon..... W Zeme
Three Light Pieces ... (a) ance Lubly Lala (b) Gavotte Effluette (c) March Folie Bergera } Fletcher
Valse .....Oh! Oh! Delphine Caryll
Selection ...Romeo et Guilette ..Gounod
Song (Cornet Solo) ... Little Grey House in the West .. Lohr
Selection ...The Dancing Mistress ....Monckton
Two-Step ...Ragtime Violin .....Berlin

KILLED BY A MOTOR-CAR.

An inquest was held yesterday at the morgue by Mr. G. F. Chalk, the coroner, touching the death of a Hindu lad, Balkrishna Ganpat by name, aged six years, residing with his mother on the Tardeo-road.

It was stated that on Saturday last, a cotton merchant, named Mr Bhagwandas Gordhandas, was driving his motor-car along Tardeo-road when he saw the deceased with another boy running across the road. He slowed down and blew his horn. The boy's companion got clear away, but the deceased was knocked down by the left mud-guard and run over. The car was stopped, and the deceased was picked up in an unconcious condition and conveyed to the Sir J. J. Hospital where he succumbed.

Several witnesses, who were examined, said the car was on the proper side of the road and had slowed down but the deceased got excited and was knocked down.

A verdict of accidental death was pronounced.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER

Day of Week.	Day of Month.		Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	November		h.	m.	ft.	in.
Wed.....	19	m	2	54	27	8
			2	20 a	24	9
Thurs ...	20	m	3	26	27	1
			3	25 a	24	3
Fri	21	m	4	26	26	2
			4	48 a	24	8
Sat	22	m	5	31	25	5
			6	15 a	24	8
Sun	23	m	6	39	26	0
			7	41 a	25	16

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.		Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	November		h.	m.	ft.	in
Wed.....	19	m	8	34	20	8
			8	6 a	17	3
Thurs ...	20	m	9	42	20	8
			9	7 a	18	3
Fri	21	m	11	16	20	8
			10	26 a	19	3
Sat	22					
			0	29 a	19	3
Sun	23	m	0	6	19	9
			1	25 a	18	0

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Nov.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
19 (Wednesday)	do 6h. 48m.	do 6h. 0m.
20 (Thursday)	do 6h. 48m.	do 6h. 0m.
21 (Friday	do 6h. 49m.	do 6h. 0m.
22 (Saturday)	do 6h. 49m.	do 6h. 0m.
23 (Sunday)	do 6h. 50m.	do 6h. 0m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—New Moon, Oct 30th 7h 59·2m. p.m. First Quarter, Nov. 6th 0h 4·4m. a.m. Full Moon, Nov. 14th 4h 41·4m. a.m. Last Quarter, 21st, 1h. 26·5m p.m.

INDO-CEYLON RAILWAY.

DESCRIPTION OF INDIAN SECTION.

HISTORY OF THE PROJECT.

In view of the approaching visit of H. E. the Viceroy to the Indo-Ceylon Railway works, which are in the stages of completion, we (*Madras Mail*,) despatched a special correspondent to the site of the works, whence he writes as follows:—

What had so long remained as a mythical legend in ancient Hindu epic literature has now become a realised fact. The story is told in the "Ramayana" that Hanuman, the great monkey-god of the Hindus, parted the sea with a blade of *dharbha* grass, and that from out of the gap thus made arose a bridge of inconceivable size by which he, as their captain, led a numerous army of monkey-warriors to battle with Ravana in Ceylon to rescue Sita, whom Ravana had abducted. Not far from the site of this romantic bridge is to be seen now a real bridge of superb dimension, built by human skill for the welfare of the human race, presenting an appearance which stirs the imagination and induces reflections on the possibilities of science over the forces of Nature.

PROJECT FIRST MOOTED.

The project to connect India with Ceylon was first mooted in 1877, when the then Consulting Engineer for Railways to the Government of Madras drew up a scheme. The matter, however, was not pursued further until 1895, when it was taken up in connection with the Madura-Pamban Railway. The scheme was examined by the Chief Resident Engineer of the Ceylon Railway extensions on behalf of the Ceylon Government, and by the Engineer-in-Chief of the Madura-Pamban survey on behalf of the South Indian Railway, and the reports of these two engineers demonstrated the practicability of carrying the railway over the reef across the Pamban Strait and also over the shoals and sand banks forming Adam's Bridge. Between 1895 and 1909 certain extensions on both sides had reached completion. The Madura-Mandapam line and the continuation across the Island of Rameswaram from Pamban to Dhanushkodi on the Indian side, and the extension on the Ceylon Government Railways to Jaffna on the Ceylon side had been constructed. There yet remained the Pamban Strait to be bridged, and Adam's Bridge to be negotiated on the Indian side; and the line from the Madawachi Junction on the Jaffna extension to the west end of the Island of Mannar to be constructed on the Ceylon side, in order to complete through connection. In 1910, the sanction of the Government was received to bridge the Pamban Strait in order to link up the Railway on the main land with the Pamban-Dhanushkodi line, and construct marine piers at Dhanushkodi to tranship passengers to the ferry steamers to ply between India and Ceylon, pending the completion of the rail across Adam's Bridge. Sanction was also received to extend the Ceylon Government Railway to Talaimannar and there to construct similar piers to those at Dhanushkodi; but it is with the Indian side of the scheme that we are now concerned.

THE NEW LINE.

The new extension starts at Mandapam, the former terminus of the South Indian Railway on the main land. From there the line passes along the narrow sandy promontory of Tonitorai to its extremity at Point Raman. Babul trees flank the line on either side to within a quarter of a mile of the Point; and just before the line emerges into the open, glimpses may be obtained through the trees of the cooly settlements. This camp will be handed over by the Railway Company to the Ceylon Government to be utilised as a temporary camp pending the construction of the permanent segregation cooly camp at Vedalay, which is two miles to the south-west of Mandapam Railway Station. A broad embankment of coral is then reached, and this rises gradually to the level of the viaduct nearly two miles long which is built on a reef formed of coarse calcareous rock extending across the Pamban Strait in an irregular line from Point Raman to Pamban.

Various schemes for the bridging of this reef were proposed and discussed, and at length a girder viaduct was decided on, consisting of 145 spans of 40 ft. each, 113 on the west side and 32 on the east side of the Pamban Channel. The artificial channel, which was made in the reef in 1845 in order to allow of the passage of coasting steamers and other small craft, is 25 ft. wide, and is spanned by a two-leaf Scherzer rolling lift bridge.

The foundation of the piers on which the girders rest are of a mixture of cement concrete, and are embedded in the rock and encased in steel cribs. On these foundations are piers of solid granite. Teak sleepers closely spaced rest on the girders; and there is a footway and hand railing across the viaduct on both sides of it, from end to end. Stone for the construction of the piers was obtained from a quarry 175 miles distant from the site of the works, and good river sand from the River Vaigai near Madura, about 70 miles distant, the sand obtainable in the vicinity being found to be unsuitable for the work.

A FINE BRIDGE.

The Scherzer bridge across the Pamban Channel consists of a 200 ft. span Scherzer rolling lift bridge founded on two abutments consisting, on each side, of two 12 ft. and two 9 ft. cylinders, 2 ft. wider at the base than at the top. The cylinders are of a mild steel bolted together with water-tight joints fitted with rubber insertion. The work of sinking the cylinders was a matter of some difficulty owing to the tendency of the cylinders to lean over during the process of sinking, which was done by air compressors, a process new to this part of India. The abutments being close to the ship-channel where the current is usually very strong, the problem was how to carry out the sinking operations without interfering with the navigable area of the channel. In order to do this two artificial sand islands were constructed, to be dismantled when no longer required, consisting of sheet piling enclosed with coral stone. These islands afforded ample space from which the work of construction could be carried on. The structure of the Scherzer bridge consists of two leaves, each 112 1-2 ft. long, of the usual Scherzer bridge type girders worked by high-geared hand winches. The erection of the leaves was done in a vertical position.

After crossing the viaduct, the train runs into Pamban Station and passes through the Island of Rameswaram as far as Rameswaram itself, which is visited by thousands of pilgrims from all parts of India. From there to Dhanushkodi, the line passes through what is, practically, a sandy waste. Over this the train runs on an embankment well pitched with coral boulders which has been raised to 5 ft. above the mean sea level; at Dhanushkodi two marine piers, one on the north and the other on the south of the sandy spit of land, have been constructed. These will be used during the south-west and north-east monsoons, respectively, in order to ensure, as far as possible, a convenient landing for travellers. These piers are each 710ft. long and 34ft. broad at the head, and 26ft. at the approach, with two cranes, each of large capacity for unloading cargo from the steamers to the piers and *vice versa*. The piers are built of cast-iron piles 2ft. 9 ins. in diameter, screwed down to a depth of 15ft. below the bed level of the sea with steel joists, bracings and girders and teak timber decking. The design of these piers is unique in the East, and they certainly present a very solid appearance.

COOLY CAMPS.

About 2,500 coolies were distributed over the various works, and three large cooly camps were constructed at Tonitorai, Pamban and Dhanushkodi for their accommodation. A great deal of this labour was imported from other parts of India as labour was very scarce in these parts. Comfortable sheds were built for the coolies to live in; and the lines were supplied with provision depots, dispensaries and hospitals; and good water was served out to them daily in tanks. In spite of all these precautions, however, cholera several times visited the camps and carried off many victims, but it is a matter for thankfulness that not one life has been lost from accidents.

The actual time spent in construction, with the exception of the Scherzer bridge, which is shortly to be completed, is less than two years. In June, 1911, the work began at Tonitorai on the viaduct, and the last pier was completed in May last. The marine piers at Dhanushkodi were begun in July, 1912, and completed in June last. Three turbine steamers are on their way out from England. They have been built by Messrs. H. J. Inglis, Ltd., of Pointhouse Ship-yard, Glasgow, for the ferry service between Dhanushkodi, the terminus on the Indian side, and Talaimannar, the terminus on the Ceylon side. They are named *Elgin Curzon* and *Hardinge*, in honour of the Viceroys during whose term of office the scheme was encouraged and developed. The vessels have a length of 260 ft., a breadth of 38 ft., and a promenade deck of 18 ft. 9 ins. and a mean load draught of 6 ft. They are built of steel throughout. Electric light has been installed in all the vessels, and electrically driven fans to assist the ventilation. Sufficient accommodation has been provided for Indian, as well as European, first-class passengers; and provision has been also made for carrying motor-cars, cattle and sheep. These vessels have been launched and tested and found to work satisfactorily.

DIRECTION OF THE WORK.

The whole project was under the direction of Mr. J. T. Lewis, Chief Engineer, South Indian Railway, with Mr. H. P. O'Shaughnessy, Executive Engineer in charge of the works, who was assisted by two Engineers, Messrs. C. R. White and Tudor Davis. With a view to expedite the completion of the viaduct across the Pamban Straits, the work was commenced simultaneously from both ends, Mr. White being in charge of the Tonitorai side, and Mr. Tudor Davis of the Pamban side. The works on the Island of Rameswaram, including the terminal works at Dhanushkodi, were in charge of an Assistant Engineer, Mr. Barty, for sometime in the beginning, and, later, were transferred to the supervision of the Executive Engineer himself. The sinking of the cylinders of the Scherzer the bridge and concreting of the same were done under the direct supervision of the Executive Engineer, as also the erection of the superstructure of the bridge, which was carried out under his supervision by Mr. Larson, a special Engineer sent out by the Scherzer Bridge Company, Chicago.

During the *regime* of Mr. Neville Priestley, as Agent of South Indian Railway; the question of linking India and Ceylon was taken up seriously, and at the time of his departure to England, in 1909, everything had assumed practical shape. What was inaugurated in Mr. Priestly's time was reserved to be completed by the Hon'ble Mr. A. Muirhead, C.I.E., who has taken a keen personal interest in the progress of the work and rendered cordial help.

LAST OF THE VOLTURNO.

The steamship Charlois, whose captain ordered the derelict emigrant Volturno to be sunk in mid-Atlantic, arrived at Amsterdam in mail week. Seamen from the Charlois found the Volturno burned out. In places it was still smouldering. Four charred bodies were found. There were large holes on the hulk. Iron boxes in the cabins contained only ashes, and glass had melted. The name Volturno was found only on a lifebuoy and the ship's bell. The Charlois left the Volturno, when it was sinking.

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of Royal University of Padua (lately arrived from Europe),

HAS the honour to inform the Bombay residents that he has OPENED a SURGERY. He is specialised in Gynæcology, Skin, Specific and Secret Diseases.

He is an able Gynæcological Surgeon, and has brought the very latest remedies dictated by the most prominent professors of Europe.

CONSULTATIONS 9 A.M. to 12 A.M. and 3 P.M. to 6 P.M. each day at his address,

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He will give consultations FREE of CHARGE on SATURDAY MORNING from 8 till 9.

FEW ADULTS
ENTIRELY ESCAPE THEM.

In these days of erratic diet and sedentary habits, few adults entirely escape piles, eczema, or some other form of itching skin complaint.

PILES may occasion little discomfort at first, but if not promptly treated they are liable to inflammation, bleeding and ulceration, when they become a serious drain on the vitality and cause no end of misery.

TRADE MARK on every genuine package of Doan's Ointment.

ECZEMA, herpes, shingles, psoriasis, and other itching skin complaints are almost as unbearable as piles. They arise from many causes, but chiefly from too rich a diet, constipation, overwork, or great mental strain.

TREATMENT.—The treatment of piles, eczema, and other skin diseases often calls for much patience and perseverance. First of all, the bowels must be regulated by the use of a gentle laxative, for as long as the bowels are costive a permanent cure is impossible. Patient should diet strictly on plain, wholesome food, and should get as much rest and sleep as possible. The irritation and inflammation of itching skin complaints readily yield to Doan's Ointment, which has a remarkable cooling and healing action on the diseased skin. This Ointment is a good antiseptic; it is perfectly safe to use, and does not dry up or rub off too easily. It has radically cured many cases of eczema of years' standing, and has saved thousands from operations for piles. It is equally successful in psoriasis, herpes, shingles, acne (blackheads), pimples, chilblains, and all itching diseases of the skin.

Doan's Ointment is Rs. 2 per tin; obtainable from all dealers.

Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

Why Suffer?

HERE'S A REMEDY THAT WILL BANISH RHEUMATISM.

No matter how much pain you are suffering—no matter how long you have suffered—no matter how hopeless you have become, LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM will bring quick and lasting relief. Applied outwardly it speedily penetrates to the blood vessels—the seat of the ailments—drives away the acids and impurities which cause Rheumatism and restores to you your former health and strength.

Follow the directions faithfully and you'll have every reason to bless the day you tried Little's Oriental Balm.

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Do not use cheap and inferior Hair Oil which injure Hair and Brain.

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Resident Secretary.—C. STANLEY PRICE.

MARKET REPORT.

REUTER'S COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, Nov. 17. BOMBAY, Nov. 18.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	72 3-4		1-16
2 do. Bentes.	87		1-4
2 1-2 do. Sterling Loan... ...	87 3-4	un	chgd
do. do. Government Securities.. ...	82 3-4	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London Spot	27 -1		3-16
do. 2 months' hence ...	27 1-4		3-16
Bar Silver in New York	59 3-4		3-8
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25 31 1-2	1-2	
do. do. at Berlin.	20 50 1-2	un	chgd
do. do. New York	4 85 1-4		1-8
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	5	since	
do Short London Bills	2nd Oct.		
3 months' sight...	5		1-16
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight ...	4 3-4		1-16
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5 3-8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5 3-8	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans.. ...	4 1-4	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans	4 1-2	un	chgd

Bar Gold ... 77'9 unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 days sight (Bank buying rate) Rs. 3 29-32d unchanged.
Closing tone of silver—Fall caused by China selling

COUNCIL BILLS—EXTRA ALLOTMENTS.

Transfers on Bombay Rs. 4,00,000 at 1s. 4 1-32d

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot ... Easier—Fair demand.
Futures ... Quiet
Manchester ... Quiet with a limited enquiry
Total Sales ... 10,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 1,000
Imports ... 8,000
Mid-Americans ... 7·59—04
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 10·29 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
7 13 —02	7·11 —0	7·10 —02
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.
7 11 —01	7 11 —02	7 11 —02
May-June	June-July	July-Aug. Aug.-Sept
7 12 —02	7 09 —02	7 07 —01	6 21 —02

New York 11 a.m., Jan. 13·32 March 13·41.
New York official noon call Jan. 13·29 March 13·32.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Jan 13·44 March 13·54

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports. ...	74,000
" Receipts at U. S. last year...	90,000
" Exports to Great Britain ...	23,000
" Exports to Continent ...	49,000
" Spot Cotton ...	13·70—10
Futures—Month of Jan 13·3 16	
Futures—Month of Mar 13 22— 7	

Advanced early on bullish private crop reports and declined later owing to foreign selling.

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot cotton ... 13 5-16 unchgd
Futures month of Jan. ... 13·31—10
Futures month of Mar. ... 13·41—11
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Quiet

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... Nominal
Wheat White Karachi ... 37 1-8 1-8
Do. Months ... Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Buyers
Wheat Red Karachi ... 36 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months ... Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—Hull—Buyers.
Wheat Afloat for U. K. ... 1,640,000

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe ... 34 3-4 1-2
Do. Months ... Dec.-Jan.
Barletta Fair No. ... ... Sellers—Firm
Feb.-Mar.—Nominal

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

South Australian ... 35 1-4 unchgd
Jan.—Steamer—Business done
Victorian ... 35 1-4 unchgd
Jan.—Steamer—Business done
New South Wales ... 35 1-4 unchgd
Jan.—Steamer—Business done

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship ... 53 unchgd.
Do. Months— ... Nov.-Dec
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship 52 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months ... Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports ... Antwerp—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore ... 47 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months— ... Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers
Tone—Firm.

LINSEED—
Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 45 1-4 +3-4
Do. Months— ... Dec-Jan.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers
Tone—Firm.
Linseed Calcutta ... 44 3-4 9d
Do. Months ... Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports ... London—Sellers
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 42 1-4 +3-4
Do. Months— ... Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Sellers

COTTONSEED—
Bombay Cottonseed Market... £6-17-0 unchgd
Nov.-Dec.—Hull—Done—Steady

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFER—
In New York Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ... 9 5-8—1-8

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... 3 unchgd.
Nov.-Dec.—Value—Firm

METALS—
Standard Copper G M B... £67 3-4
Copper Braziers ... £84 1-2
Yellow Metal ... d 7 1-4

FREIGHTS—
Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay—12s.—Value
ARRIVALS—
"Nordmark".

WOOL OPENING REPORT.

Total amount to be offered during sale 3300 0
Vicanere first white highest } unquoted
Vicanere first white lowest }
Vicanere ordinary highest 11d
Vicanere ordinary lowest 9 1-2d
Candahar first white highest 11 1-4d
Candahar first white lowest 10 3-8d
Candahar ordinary highest 10 1-2d
Candahar ordinary lowest 9 1-2d
Bicanere white highest 10 1-2d
Bicanere white lowest 9d
Quiet—Steady

SUGAR—
German granulated sugar
O & F India double bags. 12 9 unchgd
Do. Months of Shipments ..Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Very quiet—Prices unchanged
Hungarian Crystal Sugar
C & F India ... 12 0 3 4 unchgd
Do. Months of Shipments Jan.-Mar.—Sellers
Tone—Still nothing doing.
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ... 9 5 1-2 + 1-1d
Months of Shipments ... Nov.—Sellers.
9 10—1-2d—May Sellers
Tone—Opened steady closed rather easier
BEAR & Similar Crystals
C & F India ... 13 9 unchgd
Months of Shipments ...Dec —Sellers.
Tone—Quiet at previous quotations
Mauritius Crystal C and F
Calcutta ... 11 6 unchgd
Mauritius Crystal D & F
Bombay ... 11 4 1-2 unchgd
Months of Shipments—Nov —Value
Java Sugar—Very quiet and unchanged

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING. Nov. 18th 1913

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 15th and 16th Nov. 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway...	41	51,668
B. B. and C. I. Ry	67	78,223

FINANCIAL.

MONEY:—

Bank of Bom. rate since 13th Nov.		7 p.c.
Bank of Bom. " "	31st Dec.	5 "
Bank of Mad. " "	1st Oct	6 "

The Cash balance of the Bank of Madras is 1 1-4 lakhs up. The Bank rate is unchanged.

EXCHANGE—
The market opened quiet but steady and unchanged. There has been little business doing during the day. Far Eastern rates are rather easier.

We quote—

T T on London Ready	1 4 1-16
Demand draft Mail	1s 4 3-32d
Credit 3 months sight	1s 4 3-8d
Do Do forward	1s 4 11-32 Feb
Do Do French Ready	172 1-4
Do Do Marks	1 0 1-4
Hongkong 60 days sight	1 4 1-4
Shanghai "	194 3-4
Japan "	148 1 2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—
The market opened at 95 5-16 for Cash and 95 3-8 for the Settlement and closes almost unchanged as under. A small business is reported.

We quote—

Cash	... Rs.	95	5 0
1st Settlement	...	95	5 0

BULLION—
Bar Silver in London, was 3-16 lower, at 27 1-4 both for ready and forward. The local market opened at 68 3-4 ex duty for the first settlement and advanced to 68 7-8, closing at the latter rate. Bar gold is steady.

We quote:—

English Bar Gold	... Rs.	24	0 0
Australian Gold	... "	23	15 6
Sovereigns Gold	... "	15	0 0
Silver (ex duty)			
Ready	... "	68	14 0
1st Settlement	... "	68	14 0
2nd Settlement	... "	68	15 0
Silver (cum duty)			
Ready	... "	73	4 0
1st Settlement	... "	73	4 0
2nd Settlement	... "	73	5 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

GRUNING AND Co:—"Advanced (in Liverpool) on late trading on American buying orders owing to decreased crop estimates of 13,500,000 bales."

HORNBY HEMERBYK:—"Next Ginners' report expected 10,500,000 bales."

WELD AND Co:—Liverpool:—"Small but steady market; good undertone; not much selling; some American straddle buying." New York:—"At the close heavy speculative short selling on expectation of National Ginners 10,420,000. Think market low enough and advise purchases."

PRIVATE:—"American market has declined in anticipation of big ginnings. We would advise buying in movements of depression below 700.

A. STERN AND Co:—Market affected unfavourably by rumoured Ginners report expected to be about 10,423,000 bales. Also a threatened strike in New England (America) mills."

A New York reports a decline of 16 Oct 17 points in futures, and New leans 10 and 11 points. The above cleirams will explain the cause of the ecigne. The local market opened quiet but steady with rates almost unhanged. Business has been slack uring the day and at the close prices re almost the same as they opened. A small business has been done in Bengals and Khamgaon Akola.

For ready cotton the demand continues moderate.

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.

		Rs.	
Fine M. G. Broach	...	328-9	Mar.
Good do do	...	315 1-2	"
Fine M. G. Wardha Hinganghat ...	...	303	Jan
Fine M. G. Nagpur	...	302	"
" " Yeotmal	...	247	"
" " Dhamangaon P.		294	"
" " Khamgaon Akola		286	"
" " Amraoti	...	289	"
" " Khandeish	...	269	"
F. G. " Khandeish	...	259	"
Fine " Mathia	...	2 9	"
" " Bengal	...	245	Nov
" " do	...	247	Dec
" " do	...	250	Jan
F. G. Bengal	...	243	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone	...	Easy
Estimated Sales	...	10,000
Total Imports	...	57,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
7·07 —06	7·05 —06	7·04 —06
Feb.-Mar.	March-April	April-May
7·05 —05	7·05 —06	7 05 —06
May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
7·06 —06	7·03 —06	7 01 —06

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—
The market is steadier. We quote:—

Ready	... Rs	7 8	0 B.T.
December	... "	8 1	9 B.T.
May 1914	... "	9 1	0 ...

RAPESEED:—
The market is steady. We quote:—

Brown Delhi May	Rs.	8 15	0 B.T.
Brown Cawnpore	"	7 13	0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore	"	9 0	0 "

GINGELLYSEED:—
Tone—Firm. We quote:—

Bold White 85p.c. Rs.	60	0	0
Black Kutni ...Rs.	49	0	0 Jan.-Feb.
White Khandesh ...Rs.	60	8	0 ...

POPPYSEED:—
Tone—Quiet. We quote:—

Ready	... Rs.	10	12 0 B.T.

CASTORSEED—
Tone—Steadier. We quote:—

Ready	... Rs.	35	12 0

COTTONSEED:—
Tone—Quiet. We quote:—

Ready	... Rs.	25	0 0

GROUNDNUTS:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—

New Crop Bold Rs.	50	0	0 Jan.-Feb
" Small Rs.	49	0	0 Jan.-Feb

MOWRASEED—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Ready	... Rs.	8	6 0 B.T.

WHEAT:—
The market is quiet. We quotes:—

White Pesi Sh n.c ready Rs.	5	6	0 R.T.
White Delhi May 1914	"	5	13 0 B.T.

SHARES.

BANKS

Bank of Bombay ...	1,630	
Bank of India ...	£4	1 2
Bombay Merchants Bank Ltd	5	1-2
Eastern Bank ...	73	1-2
Indian Specie ...	36	1-2

MILLS.

Currimbhai Mills ...	222	1-2
Davia ...	466	1-4
Kohinoor ...	785	
New Great Eastern ...	222	1-2
Standard ...	1,145	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Hurmah ...	767	1-2
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ord ...	195	
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Pre ...	170	
Bombay S'N O d ...	227	1-2
Colaba Land and Mill ...	1,380	
Shivrajpur M. Syndicate ...	21	
Tata Land S Co Pre ...	480	

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley ...	370	

TWO DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m. Saturday:—

Cotton ...	...	13,923	bales.
Wheat ...	...	9,587	cwts.
Linseed ...	...	2,571	"
Rapeseed ...	...	929	"
Gingellyseed ...	...	20,860	"
Poppyseed ...	...	nil	"
Groundnuts ...	...	2,339	"
Castorseed ...	...	3,607	"
Rice ...	...	2,931	"
Myrabollams...	...	307	"
Cottonseed ...	...	19,262	"
Mowraseed ...	...	3,652	"
Gram ...	...	9,283	"
Joowar ...	...	1,343	"
Maize ...	...	125	"
Barley ...	...	nil	"

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports.	72,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ...	20,000 "
Exports to Continent ...	48,000 "
Spot Cotton at New York ...	13·70—10
Future Cotton at New York January ...	13·13—16
Future Cotton at New York March ...	13·22—17
Spot closing tone ...	... Steady
Futures closing tone ...	... Quiet

General Tone Market opened:—Steady and early advance on bullish reports later declined on foreign selling.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 17.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans	13 5-16
Future Cotton at New Orleans—January ...	13·31—10
Future Cotton at New Orleans—March ...	13·41 11
Future closing tone.— ...	Quiet

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 17.

COTTON.

The Liverpool market opened for spot.—Easier and closed Easier.

The Liverpool market closed for futures—Quiet.

The Liverpool market closed for East Indians. Quiet.

Total Day's Sales ...	...	10,000 bales.
Sales on Spec and export	...	1,000 "
Total Sales of Surats	...	.....
Total Day's Imports	...	8 000 "
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown ...		10·29
Mid American at Liverpool ...		7·59

Cotton delivery mid uplands G. C. Liverpool.

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
		minus
Nov.-Dec.	7·13	2
Dec.-Jan.	7·11	1
Jan.-Feb.	7·10	2
Feb.-March	7·11	1
Mar.-April	7·11	2
April-May	7·11	2
May-June	7·12	2
June-July	7·09	2
July-August	7·07	1

MANCHESTER, Nov. 17.

Manchester Piece Goods Market:—Firm, considerable demand, but business checked higher prices and longer delivery—enquiry for shirting Dhooties.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs). Nov.-Dec—London— 41 " Sellers
Linseed, Bombay exship (per 416 lbs) ...Nov.-Dec.—Antwerp 45 1 1-2 Done
Linseed, La Plata .. Nov.-Dec. Hamburg—41 6 Sellers
Linseed, Tone of Market at Close— Firm for higher prices
Linseed Tendency of the Market— do
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes... Nov £23-7-6
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes... Jan.-Feb. £23-7-6
Linseed Tone of Market at Close—Firm
Linseed Total afloat for U. K. .....
Linseed River Plate exports... .....
Poppyseed. Canal... Nov.-Dec. Dunkirk—63 3 Sellers.
Poppyseed Tone of Market at Close— Steady
Rapeseed. Calcutta Brown Canal. Nov.-Dec.—Antwerp—47 9 "
Rapeseed. Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p. c. exship Nov.-Dec—Antwerp—53 "
Rapeseed. Yellow Guzerat per 416 lbs 85 p. c. exship Nov.-Dec.—Antwerp—53 6 "
Rapeseed. Ferozepore usual bold ... ...
Do. Jamba Red... ... ...
Rapeseed. Tone of Market at Close - Steady
Cotton Seed Bombay Parcels Nov.-Dec —Hull—£6-17-0 "
Cotton Tone of Market at Close— Steady.

LONDON Nov. 17.

WHEAT.

Wheat, Choice white Karachi Nov.-Dec.—London...36 9 Sellers.
Do. FAQ Red Karachi (per 492 lbs.) ...Nov.-Dec.—London... 36 "
Do. Club No. 2 -Nov.-Dec—London ...Nominal.
Do. Choice white Delhi Nov.-Dec.—London...
Do. Tone of Market at Close Steady
Do. South Australian ... Jan.-Feb.—35 3 Sellers
Do. Rosario Santa Fe, 62 lbs, Jan-Feb.34 "
Do. do. Tone of Market at Close— .....
Do. Red Graded American per central Liverpool March— 7 1 3-8
Do. Afloat to U. K. ... .
Do. Stock at U. S. Ports ... .
Karach Barley ...Aug.-Sept—London ... .

LONDON, Nov. 17.

SUGAR.

German Beetroot 88 p. c. F.O.B., Hamburg Nov. 9 6 Sellers
German Beetroot 88 p.c. F.O.B. Hamburg... ... May... 9 19 1-2 "
German Beetroot Closing Tone of Market ... ... Quiet
German Granulated C. and F. Calcutta (double Bags). Nov.-Dec—12 8 4 "
German Closing Tone Market.. Quiet
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. Calcutta...Jan.-Mar.—11 10 1-2 "
Austrian Closing Tone of Market ... ... Steady.
Mauritius Crystals Nov —11 8 1-4 "
Mauritius Closing Tone of Market ... ... Steady
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. and E. Calcutta (double bags)—Jan.-Mar.—13 4 1-2 "
Do. Closing Tone of Market— Steady.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot ...	27 1-4
Silver 2 Months ...	27 1-4
Silver Closing Tone of Market—Quiet	
Silver Tendency, etc. of the Market ...	No buyers
Rentes 3 p. c.... ...	£ 87 1-4
Consols 2 1-2 p.c. Ex Div...	£ 72 3-4
Indian Stock 3 1-2 p. c....	£ 87 3-4
Sterling loan	£
Govt. Securities 3 p. c. ...	£ 75 3-4
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 p. c. ...	£ 63 3-4
Bar Gold per oz. Sh ...	77'9
Opening Tone of Finance Market	
Closing Tone of Finance Market	
Bank of England Rate of Discount	5 p cent.
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight	1 3 29-32
London at Paris Fcs. ...	25·31
Berlin cheques on London ...Mks	20·50
New York (Demand Bills)	4·85 1-8
Interest day to day loans	4 1-8
Do. 7 days Market loans	4 1-2
Discount Bank Bills 3 months Sight ...	4 7-8
Discount Bank Bills 6 months Sight ...	4 3-4
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5 3-8
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5 3-8

LONDON, Nov. 17.

METALS.

	£	s.	d.
Copper, Standard G M B ...	67	12	6
Copper Best English Selected ...	73	10	0
Copper Braziers	84	15	0
Copper Tone of Market— ...	Quiet		
Hard Spelter	18	10	0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool ...	195	10	0
Yellow Metal ...		7 1-4	
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 C, G O B 1 p. c. F O B Liverpool	10	12	6
Basic Steel Bars, C I F Calcutta	5	5	0
Basic Steel Rods C I F Calcutta	5	15	0
Basic Steel Hoops C I F Calcutta	6	5	0
German Steel Sheets, F O B Antwerp	6	0	0
German Steel Plates F O B Antwerp	5	2	6
Belgium Iron Bar No 2 ...	4	17	6
Tin Plates I C, Coke 14 by 20 112 sheets in box c. i. f. Liverpool	0	14	6
Pig Iron, No 3 Cleveland ...	2	12	3
Pig Iron No. 3 Clarence F O B Middlesboro.	2	13	9
Pig Iron Gartsherrie ...	3	13	11
Lead Pig English	21	0	0
Tone of Steel Market	...	...	
Silver, Spot	27 1-4		
" 2 months hence ...	27 1-4		
" Tone of Market— ...	Quiet		
" Special Feature ...	Buyers		

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales ...	10,000
Tone of Market ...	Quiet

Cotton Daily Mid Uplands G. C. Liverpool.

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
Nov.-Dec....	7·13	7·08
Dec.-Jan....	7·11	7·06
Jan.-Feb. ...	7·10	7·05
Feb.-Mar....	7·11	7·06
Mar.-April ...	7 11	7·06
April-May...	7·11	7·06
May.-June...	7 12	7·06
June-July...	7·09	7 03
July-Aug...	7 07	7·01

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 18.

The disturbed conditions in the Bay have given rain on the coast from Waltair to Chittagong, but the falls have not been heavy, except in the neighbourhood of Gopalpur, where the shallow depression which appeared has crossed the Coast. The chief rainfall amounts are:—Barisal, one inch; Balasore, three-quarters; False Point, three; Gopalpur, ten; Calingapatam, two.

Forecast:—Some rain in the north-east Peninsula.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 18th November, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in the extreme north, where maximum temperature is in defect but minimum temperature is in excess. Maximum temperature is below normal at Multan also.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is generally drier than usual. Night temperature is in defect at Jhansi and Mainpuri.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is nearly normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual in Kathiawar and Gujarat. Night temperature is in defect at Bhavnagar-Para and Rajkot.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded in the northern half of the division and lightly to moderately clouded in the southern half. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Night temperature is in defect except at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Minimum temperature is in defect at some stations.

General Remarks.—No rainfall of importance has been reported. Dry weather is likely generally.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F, and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., (Standard Time) on the 18th November, 1913, was 30·150 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80 deg. F all aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometers, either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., (Standard Time), the ship's barometers reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

RAILWAY RECEIPTS.

G. I. P. RY. COMPANY.

The following is the Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings, for week ending 8th Nov. 1913:—

	Miles open.	Total for the period.	Earnings for previous weeks.	Total to date.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 8th Nov 1913.				
G. I. P. Ry. ...	2855·69	1582300	6089·00	7791200
A. D. C. Ry ...	125·88	4600	150800	236800
B.-Kotah Ry ...	40·29	36 0	17500	21100
Total...	3021·86	1631900	6417200	8049100
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 8th Nov 1912				
G. I. P. Ry. ...	2790·61	1381320	6144151	7525481
A.D.C.Ry	125·88	40072	174417	214489
B.-Kotah Ry. ...	40·29	2911	15936	18877
Total...	2956·78	1424243	6334504	7758847
Increase or Decrease		0		
G.I.P.Ry.	+55·08	+20097	+64749	+282719
A.D.C.Ry.	...	+5928	+16883	+22311
B.-Kotah Ry. ...	...	+659	+1564	+2223

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY. Broad Gauge System.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 8th November 1913, on 945·61 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated)	Total Earnings
Total Traffic for the week ...	Rs. 232000	Rs. 360000	Rs. 4000	Rs 596000
Or per mile of Ry ...	245	381	4	630
For previous 5 weeks of half-year...	921000	1654000	18000	2593000
Total for 6 weeks ...	115300	2014000	22000	3188000
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding period of previous year	0			
	204911	365006	1560	571480
Per mile of Ry do...	216	386	2	604
Total to corresponding date do...	0			
	112778	2157641	69851	3355254

Increase for the week ... Rs. 24,520
Decrease to date " 1,66,254

ARRIVALS.

PER S. S. "ARCADIA," NOV. 20.

The P. and O. Co's extra steamer "Arcadia," which is expected to arrive in Bombay to-morrow, brings the following passengers:—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Acheson, Mr J G
Arda h, Mrs E and inft
Alexandr, Miss C
Brent, Mr A Mrs
Brown, Mr J B
Baynes, Mr F W W
Bigg-Wither, Mr R W
Brett, Mr W E
Bomford, Mrs
Bridges, Miss E C
Baxler, Mr W E E
Brierley, Miss S
Barwell, Mrs and children
Christopher, Capt L de L Mrs
Cavell, Miss F M
Carnac, Miss D
Crozier, Miss C
Cubbin, Mr J
Chadwick, Mr J W Mrs and inft
Clemance, Mr H
Davies, Mrs D T
Drake, Mr R L Mrs and inft
Durnford, Mr
Edwards, Mrs S W
Fraser, Miss M
Fenner, Miss M
Field, Mrs C W and Miss
Grille, Mr F L
Gurney, Mr A H
Glascock, Mr I C B Mrs and inft
Grey, Mr G Mrs
Horst, Miss E H
Holden, Mr E and Mrs
Horsfall, Mrs M A and child
Howes, Miss M
Hicks, Mrs C
Howe Mr H A
Jackson, Mrs E M
Jourdain, Miss
Jacob, Mrs
King Mr C
Kaptaina, Miss G and Miss E
Knigton, Mr V
Lawrence, Miss
Lane-Brown, Mrs H and child
Law Brown's Mrs Ayah,
McLachlan, Mr D
Madgaokar, Miss
McCall, Mrs M and inft
Mrs Millers' Nat Servt
Nida, Mr C H S
Priestley, Col C E M
Porteous, Maj C H and Mrs
Pocklington, Mrs
Robson, Mr R
Richards, Mrs E
Roy, Mr S M
Rennish, Cap R W
Sherring, Mr F B Mrs. child, infant and nurse
Stent, Mr R J H
Slead, Mrs child and infant and nurse
Sharpe, Miss M
Sanders, Miss J A
Silver, Miss A H
Scott, Mr J
Secbase, Mrs T
Saunders, Miss
Steiner, Mr and Mrs
Smith, Miss E M
Spiller, Mr R
Tulbrook, Mr L A Mrs and inft
Trinker, Mr F
Traill, Mrs W H
Thorne, Mr T C
Wrench, Mrs J and infts
Walker, Mr J
Wade, Miss L A
Watson, Mrs M
Wylde, Mrs
Wherry, Rev E M and Mrs
Whitwell, Mr T
Wright, Mrs C H B
White, Mrs C

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Adam, Mr C F F
Abbott, Mr R G Mrs
Allison, Mrs F W
Bore, Miss B M
Bagley, Miss E J
Berrass, Mr R
Cowdell, Mr A H dad R Mrs
Croft, Mr T Mrs and Infts and nurse
Crogier, Mr G R Mrs Miss and Miss
Carpeit, Mr W H
Clarke, Mrs H M S
Davies, Miss B
Devonshire, Mr V H
Davies, Mrs J A adn child
Dlagleish, Mr E and Mrs
Davies, Mr J A
Deakin, Mrs G
Deshmukh, Mr
Ellis, Mrs
Fletcher, Mr A S
Ferrar, Mrs W G
Fletcher, Mr
Godbole, Mr Y A
Gardiner, Mrs A
Husbands, Mr J E
Heanikor, Mrs
Hill, Mrs A J and Miss
Hatchel, Mr D G
Hamniker, Mr F C
Hill Miss P
Hasan, Mr S S
Hoyle, Mr
Hayson, Mr G
Jardine, Mrs onus Miss D M
Jacob, Mr H F D
Johnson, Mr R W
Kessendarfer Mr W Mrs and Infts
Khergamvala, Mr J S
Kar, Mr B A
Leggatt, Mrs
Lilley, Mr H H and Mrs
Monro, Mr A
MacNair, Mrs J and child
Monro, Miss K E
Maxwell, Mrs H M
Marsden, Mr C and Miss
MacNair, Rev J
McMichael, Mr J F
Mc Namara, Mrs K
Mitter, Mr B L
Mirza Bey, Capt
Mc Neil, Mr J
Morris, Mrs T W child and nurse
Mirza Bey, Mr S
Mackay, Mrs C G
Muntaner, Mr M P
Nissagen, Mr F C
Oldfield, Maj and
Ormsley, Mrs O C
Oliver, Mr G R
Puckle, Mr F H
Pearson, Mr J R and Mrs
Prike, Mr F W
Protteroe, Mr M
Pratt, Mr C
Rajane, Madame
Stanyons, Col H J and Mrs
Sowerby, Mrs N H and Infts
Shaddick, Miss
Schmuck, Mr J B and Mrs
Shuttleworth, Mr L
Strengler, Mrs
Sopher, Mr E H and Mrs
Sadik, Mr S M
Treasure, Mr E H Mr and Mrs
Tarapore, Mr P C
Tindall, Miss S G
Thomson, Miss D
Vines, Condr D F
Walker, Mr J F S Mrs and Miss
Woolley, Maj J M Woolley Mrs
Wilson, Mrs and child
Waterfield, Mrs A
Winter, Mrs J

PORTSAID TO BOMBAY.

Troeeler, Mr K

LONDON TO KARACHI.

Drope, Mr W J
Edward, Mr
Hopkins, Mr G B
Ivenson, Mr

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Bliss, Mr W J
Wadsworth, Mrs
Worth, Miss

DEPARTURES.

PER S.S. "VILLE DE LA CIOTAT."

The following passengers will proceed to Marseilles by the Messageries Maritimes Co's. steamer "Ville de la Cotat" to-day from the stream. The medical inspection of the saloon passengers will take place at Ballard Pier at 10-15 a.m. Native servants, ayahs and all deck passengers must be present at the Disinfection Shed, near Prince's Dock at 7-30 a.m. with all their baggage:—

Lt Col J. V Salvage.
Mr J Carlow.
Mr Alberola.
Mr Kull

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

POLO AT LUCKNOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, Nov. 17.

The Polo Tournament for the Royal Dragoon's Cup on handicap terms was renewed this afternoon, when two games were played.

The first game was between the 12th Cavalry, represented by Major Kerans, Captain Henry, Major Tahourden and Mr. Gough, (back) and the Lucknow Gymkhana, represented by Mr. R. King, Capt. A. Currell, J. Hothum and W. Graeme (back). The umpires were General Cookson and Major Vandar Byl.

The Gymkhana, starting plus flour goals on the handicap, were hopelessly outclassed and were eventually defeated by 15 goals to 5 goals.

The second game was between the 4th Cavalry, composed of Captains Bradley, Hirene, Renton and Gemada-Motiram (back), and the 36th Jacob's Horse, Messrs Allardice, Blacken, Carnell and Captain Davidson (back). The umpires were Majors Wormald and Vander Byl.

The handicap of two goals which was conceded to the 4th Cavalry was on the wrong side as they finished up with 9 goals to their opponents 3.

BOXING.

THE BANTAM CHAMPIONSHIP.

At the National Sporting Club in mail week, Digger Stanley regained the bantam-weight title by defeating Bill Beynon on points. At the same time Stanley made the Lonsdale Belt his own property.

Stanley's advantage in height and reach was very pronounced, while Beynon, a bundle of muscle, reminded one of the fighters of last century. Both appeared as fit and well as could be wished. The sparring was quite a study in style and tactics, but Beynon, who had the shoulders and loins of a light-weight, sailed in left and right at the second meeting, only to be steadied by the straight left of his opponent. Caution was, however, soon the order again, neither being apparently inclined to run risks. Stanley had his left shoulder "hunched" up to protect the point—a useless move, it seemed, for when Beynon went in to fight it was invariably at the body.

In the first three rounds (says the *Sportsman*) aggression was with Beynon. In the last minute of the fourth round, Stanley transgressed the rules to such an extent that Mr. Angle's voice rang out with "Stanley, you are deliberately holding with your left hand."

The eighth round found the "Digger" a second time cautioned for holding. Beynon, too, was not faultless, for he was frequently pulling down both the arms of his opponent, and when, in the ninth set-to, he also was cautioned, the cheering was general. Hereabout there was a disposition on the part of both men to clinch, while Beynon at times made rather dangerous use of his head. This was more than John Angle could tolerate, and, rising from his seat, he said: "Cannot you two men put up a clean fight? With your experience, Stanley, you ought to know what to do. I am not blaming you more than the other man, for you are both in the wrong. Try and box properly."

This had the desired effect, for from here to the end both men were cleaner in their work. The long-range boxing favoured Stanley, who, in addition to his advantage in reach, had the most speed, and while failing at times to get fairly home with his blows, he was often scoring when Beynon was short. At the same time, there was not much in it either way.

The last two rounds were fought at a fast and punishing pace. Beynon, wonderfully strong, stayed like a top, and did his best to corner his tricky opponent, while the Digger made the most of the ring, but was never for a moment idle. Finally Stanley, mainly through his extra cleverness and generalship, gained a good and sound decision. As stated, Beynon was always the sturdy wear-and-tear boxer, always ready and willing to mix it. He was beaten for speed, however, and lacked the generalship, craft, and cunning of his more experienced exponent.

CRICKET FINANCE.

YORKSHIRE'S BALANCE £500.

At a meeting of the Yorkshire County Cricket Committee held at the Queen's Hotel, Leeds, it was reported that the receipts for the year were £7,544, and it was expected that there would be a balance in hand of about £500. Leeds, Bradford, and Sheffield clubs were each voted £100, and the Dewsbury, Hull, Harrogate, and Huddersfield clubs £30 each.

A match between Yorkshire Amateurs and Professionals will be palyed at Bridlington, and fixtures have been arranged with Derbyshire, but not with Worcestershire. An extra match between Yorkshire and Lancashire will be played at Hull, and, if possible, a match between Yorkshire and the Rest of England will be arranged for Harrogate.

ROYAL CALCUTTA GOLF CLUB.

The annual general meeting of the Royal Calcutta Golf Club was held the other night at the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, when the following office-bearers were elected :—

Patrons.
Sir Frederick Duke, President.
Mr. G. B. McNair, Vice-President.
Mr. R. Duncan, Captain.
Mr. J. D. Gatheral,
Mr. A. D. Anderson,
Mr. K. B. Dunlop,
Mr. J. C. K Peterson, I.C.S.,
Mr. T. E. Cunningham, and
Mr. R. M. Black, Committee.

SALE OF EMPRESS'S YACHT.

The Empress Eugenie, widow of Napoleon III., who is in her eighty-eighth year, has decided to give up yachting on account of her age and to sell her yacht Thistle.

INTERESTING RUGBY EXPERIMENT.

CLEVER BACKS BEHIND WEAK FORWARDS.

A match was played at Newport in mail week in aid of the fund which is being raised in England and Wales for widows and children of the men who lost their lives in the colliery disaster at Senghenydd. Newport, writes Major Philip Trevor in the *Daily Telegraph*, is close to the pit where the terrible accident occurred, and as miners of Wales have ever been the good friends of Rugby football it was fitting that a match of this kind should be arranged. Advantage was taken of it to try a very interesting experiment. It was in Wales that the first lesson in combination among the members of a back division was taught, and it was on the Newport ground that the famous Arthur Gould gave the Rugby world its first lesson in a practice which has since his time become universal. However, a great controversy arose in consequence, and the main point to which it gave rise has never yet been settled. How effective can or ought men in a clever back division to be when their comrades in front are inferior to the opposing pack.

Columns have been written on this subject; but of deliberate attempt to procure evidence in regard to it on the actual field of play there have been few indeed. It was than, by a happy inspiration that the Newport authorities decided to help two causes at one and the same time. In this game the first team backs and the second team forwards were pitted against the second team backs and the first team forwards. Unfortunately the weather was bad, and there was a downpour for some hours ere play began. A huge attendance had been expected, and the rain had the double effect of keeping thousands away and of largely spoiling the game. All the first team backs, except Vile, were playing, and these men were opposed by the best forwards in the Newport Club. If exactly the kind of trial that had been expected was not seen it was because the second team forwards proved themselves surprisingly good, and so the international backs did not play behind a beaten pack. In the circumstances the famous back division should have done better. However, they found it hard to hold the slippery ball, and at half-time two tries, obtained respectively by Hirst and Geen, represented the scoring.

The standard of play deteriorated obviously in the second half, and the game was singularly devoid of method. The first team forwards asserted themselves after a time, and, following one of their rushes, McGregor got a try. There was no further scoring.

It was not a great game, despite its clever moments. There were any number of flying kicks indulged in, and in several particulars the play was unnecessarily speculative.

GUNNERS BEAT SAPPERS.

A GOOD ROWING MATCH.

A crew of officers of the Royal Artillery, composed of men whose names are famous in the annals of oarsmanship, in mail week, defeated the Royal Engineers, over the regatta course at Henley, by four lengths. Composed, as it was, of three old Cambridge Blues, all of whom rowed in the 1900 crew, which was the finest crew that the Light Blue have ever sent to Putney, together with an old Eton eightsman, there was never much doubt in the minds of those who followed the race as to the result, the only distinct advantage to the Sappers being on the side of youth. Yet the latter put up a very good fight, and had they been more experienced in the art of steering a coxswainless four would have been enabled to make a much closer fight of it at the finish.

Captain Sankey, their stroke, who is so well known at the Royal Regatta, by his splendid racing qualities, which have so often enabled him to snatch victory in heats of the Thames when Cup, pitted against crews superior to his in all but pluck and determination, rowed with his accustomed dash, but he had not the experienced material behind him that he had when he rowed the Gunners to such a close finish two years ago. More especially did he miss the support of Captain Noble, who rowed three on that occasion, but who is now in this country. His place was taken by Mr. E. P. Wedd, the brother of the old Cambridge Blue. The names and weights of the crews were as follow :—

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

		st.	lb.
	Mr. B.W.D. Brooks (bow) ..	11	0
2	Capt. F. Benson	12	3
3.	Capt. E. H. Pandersen	13	8
	Capt. J. H. Gibbon (stroke and steers) ...	12	0

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

	Mr H C B Wemyss (bow)	... 12	6
2.	Mr R L Ford	... 11	8
3,	Mr E P W Wedd	... 12	12
	Capt C E P Sankey (stand steers)	11	0

There was a strong wind blowing down the course, rather off the Berks station. The Gunners had drawn the Berkshire station, and this was the more sheltered up the island; but when open water was reached there was no advantage to either side. Both strokes rowed twenty in the first half-minute,, but it was not until after that period that the Gunners began to show in front. The Sappers steered too much over towards the Bucks shore, and their rivals began to go away fast, so that when they had cleared the island they had gained three-quarters of a length. With the Sappers steering over again in to their wash they had soon drawn clear.

Captain Gibbon was steering a beautiful course, and had very nearly a clear length in hand when he reached Fawley Court, in 4'17; but Captain Sankey held on grimly, and, answering a spurt of his rival's, was very little more than a length and a half behind at the mile post. The stern chase was, however, beginning to tell on his crew, and the steering again became erratic for they crossed right over behind the Gunners, and, on reaching the bottom of the regatta enclosure, took the Berkshire bank when about two lengths behind. This robbed them of their chance of making a closer finish, and the Gunners went away and won by four lengths, in 8min. 59sec.

THE AFTER-TREATMENT OF MALARIAL FEVER.

"Malarial fever is, perhaps, the most important of human diseases."

Those are the words of Sir Ronald Ross, M.D., F.R.S., etc., in his important work, "The Prevention of Malaria."

"In India alone," he continues, "it has been officially estimated to cause a mean annual death-rate of five per thousand; that is, to kill every year, on the average, 1,130,000 persons.

"The total amount of sickness due to it is incalculable, but may be put by a rough estimate at between a quarter and a half the total sickness in many tropical countries."

These statements must bring home most vividly to everyone the daily danger in which he stands from this cause.

Personal protection will do much to prevent infection by the numerous species of germ-carrying mosquitoes.

When these have done their deadly work and introduced the malaria microbe into the blood, the hope of the sufferer lies in quinine, which sums up in one word the curative treatment.

THE IDEAL TREATMENT AFTER MALARIA.

Quinine has, however, little power in removing the effects of the infection from the system. What is needed is something which will stimulate the blood-forming organs to exercise their function vigorously, thus restoring the number of red corpuscles which have been destroyed, and which will overcome the wasting, renew the physical strength, and re-invigorate the nervous system.

The ideal preparation for the purpose is Sanatogen, of which a physician writes in *The Medical Press and Circular*: "Modern Science has strengthened the physician's hand a hundredfold by the introduction of Sanatogen. The wonders brought about by this preparation are no less manifold than amazing." In connection with malaria another physician writes: "Its invigorating and vitalising effect cannot be equalled by any drug or system of treatment yet available for this disease."

No more striking proof of Sanatogen's value in malaria could be desired than the following, recorded by the physician above mentioned. He writes: "Quinine medication entirely failed to have its usual effect. The patient had dosed himself with the remedy for some years, and was almost immune to the action of the drug. He was in an extreme state of cachexia, and, in the opinion of several malarial experts, was almost beyond hope of recovery. Every attempt was made to build up his shattered system, and the injection of quinine was as futile as all other lines of treatment.

PROOF OF THE TREATMENT'S VALUE.

Finally, one of the physicians suggested a course of Sanatogen, more as a last resource than with any real hope of cure. In the course of two weeks not only were bodily energy and appetite both improved, but the patient had actually developed a craving for food, a thing he had not known for close upon three years. The malaria symptoms, however, not having subsided, quinine injection was commenced again, and was now found to have its usual effect. It was apparent from this, and the subsequent progress of the case to recovery, that Sanatogen so affected cell activity that assimilation to nutrition and response to medication were restored to normal."

How strikingly Sanatogen affects the blood is shown by a malaria case, reported in *The Medical Press and Circular*, in which, in the course of a fortnight, there was an increase of 500,000 red corpuscles per cubic milimetre of the blood and 4½ per cent. of hæmoglobin.

Writers in *The Indian Medical Gazette* have frequently expatiated on the incomparable superiority of Sanatogen over drug treatment in the cachexia of malaria.

Sanatogen can be obtained at all Chemists and Bazaars, in bottles of two sizes. A free book, "How to Keep Well in Tropical Climates," will be sent to all writing for it, mentioning this paper, to A. Wulfing & Co., Box 226, G.P.O., Bombay.

PRESSMEN'S GOLF MATCH.

On the links of the Wallasey Club, Cheshire, a team of London Pressmen, captained by Sir George Riddell, opposed a team of Provincial Pressmen, captained by Mr. A. G. Jeans, in a 36 aside, singles and foursomes match. The morning singles resulted in an easy win for the Provincials by 18 games to 7, and they also won the foursomes by a margin of 11 points to 3, and were therefore successful on the day's play by 29 points to 10.

The provincial team was one of the strongest Press teams on record, the average handicap of the players by whom it was constituted being less than 2, and, although the sides played on level terms, it is interesting to note that on the aggregate handicap there was a difference of 50 strokes. Indeed, the longest handicap player of the London Press, an "18" man, was opposed to a player with a handicap of 8. Some of the best golf of the day was shown by Mr. L. L. S. Dodsworth (Provincials), a member of last year's Oxford University team, who in the morning went round in an approximate 74. He required only one putt on each of the first four greens. Both sides were the guests of Mr. Jeans at dinner in the Wallasey Club House in the evening when the teams presented silver cups to their host and Sir George Riddell.

GOLFERS' LEGAL LIABILITIES.

A point of importance to golfers was decided by Judge Bonsey at Sunderland County Court in mail week. A caddie named Pattison claimed damages from the Coxgreen Club for injuries to the head through being struck by a ball. The contention was raised that as caddies were engaged by individual members they alone were liable.

The club, however, tendered £50 as compensation, and his Honour entered this offer as judgment.

Lord Brooke, M.V.O., heir of the Earl of Warwick, has been unanimously elected president of Warwickshire County Golf Club.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

SHORT CAUSES.

At the Bombay High Court, yesterday, Mr. Justice Beaman disposed of the following short causes :—

SUIT FOR BALANCE OF ACCOUNT.

Bhogilal Amratlal, sued Rama Tekchand and others for the recovery of balance of account due from defendants to them.

Mr. Thakore appeared for the plaintiffs, while the defendants did not put in an appearance.

Amratlal Tribhowandas, a partner in the firm of the plaintiffs, said that they carried on business as silver merchants and commission agents. Accounts between the defendants and themselves were made up on April 13, 1912, and defendants were found to be indebted in the sum of Rs. 8,538. The defendants had paid Rs. 4,100 on the same date and a balance of Rs. 4,438 was demanded, but they did not pay. His Lordship, accordingly, passed a decree in favour of the plaintiffs for Rs. 4,438 with interest and costs.

COMMISSION AGENT'S CLAIM.

Virji Hamraj sued Totaram Goculchand Marwari, for the recovery of Rs. 7,694.

Mr. J. D. Davar, who appeared for the plaintiffs, stated that the suit was on commission agency accounts for three years, from 1907 to 1910. The defendant carried on business in the Punjab, and he sent goods from time to time to the plaintiffs in Bombay for sale. The commission agreed on with the plaintiffs was 1 1-2 as per bag of grain. The sum claimed was now due.

His Lordship accordingly passed a decree against the defendant for the claimed sum.

CLAIM FOR GOODS SUPPLIED.

Dada Abdulla sued Miya Lakmiya Shariffmiya for the recovery of Rs. 5,532 for goods supplied.

Mr. Jaffarbhoy appeared for the plaintiffs, while the defendant was absent.

Counsel stated that the plaintiffs supplied goods to the defendant from time to time. The defendant had left Bombay, and the plaintiffs had obtained an attachment before judgment from the judge in chambers. The claimed amount was the sum due.

The Court, therefore, passed a decree for the amount claimed and confirmed the attachment.

POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED ADMINISTERING OF A DRUG.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalwad, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Stenson charged Asad Ahmed and Anayad Hussein, two Arabs, with administering a stupefying drug to another Arab named Sabeh Ziar, and stealing Rs. 200 in cash, belonging to him.

The evidence showed that about a month ago the complainant with his brother came to Bombay from Karachi. Being strangers in the city, they met the two accused on the road and asked them to find a room for them. A room in Temker-street was engaged, and the complainant with his brother went to reside there. And the two accused continued to visit them. On the third day they suggested that they would all dine together in the room and the first accused accordingly gave the second accused some money to make the necessary purchases. The latter brought some fish and gave it to the complainant's brother to cook. The first accused tasted it after it was cooked and said it was insipid, and went out and brought something from the market and put it in the fish. The complainant and his brother ate the fish, but the two accused did not touch it. After eating, both the complainants felt giddy and experienced a burning sensation in the chest. They, therefore went to an Irani's shop where each of them drank eleven bottles of soda-water to diminish the burning sensation. They afterwards became unconscious, so they were removed by the police to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where it was found that they had been suffering from the effects of *dhatura* poisoning. When they returned home the following day they found their box broken and Rs. 200 in cash stolen. The police were informed and both the accused were arrested on Oct. 16 at 11 a.m. at the Apollo Bunder.

Both the accused were committed to the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

CHARGE OF CULPABLE HOMICIDE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. G. R. Khairaj, two Kamatis named Abya Sayana and Balia Ramaya were charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder by causing the death of a fireman in the G. I. P. Railway named Muntaj Gohar.

The evidence showed that, on the 30th ultimo, the deceased on returning home and finding the first accused sleeping in his cot woke him up. An altercation ensued and the two accused assaulted the deceased with a stick. The deceased fell dead on the road, and the accused ran away. They were arrested in Null Bazaar the same evening.

Both the accused were committed to stand their trial at the next Criminal Sessions.

ILLICIT COUNTRY LIQUOR.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Excise Inspector Hudson placed one Baptist Xavier D'Souza on a charge of importing a bottle of country liquor from Bhusaval, without a license.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused arrived yesterday morning at the Victoria Terminus by the Delhi Express and on his luggage being searched the bottle of liquor was found.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and defended himself by saying that he was unaware about license.

His Worship fined him Rs. 3.

THOSE WHO CAME TO SCOFF REMAINED TO BLESS, This is what happened in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay where Justice Coram Haward, I.C.S., in delivering judgment against an imitator of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC remarked "In fact the sales and reputation of Squibb's Ague Specific are hardly denied even by the defendant's witnesses." Remember Squibb's is an undeniable cure for Malaria and other fevers. Of all Chemists—MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. Phone No, 706.

Our Contemporaries.

The *Rangoon Times* states that a most valuable copper-bearing area has been discovered in the Silver Hill of the Manipur State, known as Ngwetaung (which means "silver hill"). The discovery has since met with the approval of the Manipur State Durbar and the Political Agent in Manipur State. The property is situated west of Kongal thana, which is in the Kubo valley. A company is shortly to be floated in London to work the mine with a capital of not less than 15 lakhs. Over thirty tons of very high grade copper ores have already been extracted and stored in the Camp. Assay Certificate No. 81 from H. M's Assay Office, Calcutta, gives the following results:—"Percentage on metallic portions of samples, pure copper 97·50, and that on the earthy portions 60·32, and there is no trace of any other combination in the ores except gold."

The *Indian Medical Record*, in drawing attention to recent statements on the subject of infant mortality in India, suggests that every municipality and district board should have one or more trained midwives for gratuitous work amongst the poor. The value of such work says the *Statesman* is shown by the fact that in Calcutta last year only 55 deaths per thousand infants occurred within seven days of their birth among the cases attended by the midwives employed by the Corporation, as compared with 94 deaths per thousand of the whole number of births recorded. Similar satisfactory results have been attained, as Mr. Maddox pointed out in his last annual report, ever since the Corporation midwives have been appointed. Only four midwives were engaged, or one for about 72,100 of the female population and the need of increasing the staff was shown by Mr. Maddox's report and the statements of the Health Officer. The *Indian Medical Record* declares that, of the many questions deserving the most serious attention of the profession and the Government, that of infantile mortality stands first. Those who have read the appalling facts published by Health Departments and Census Commissioners will agree that there is no more urgent demand upon humanity than that for the saving of the great numbers of infant lives now lost through sheer ignorance and neglect of the most elementary hygienic rules.

CURRENT EASTERN NEWS.

His Excellency the Viceroy will dine at the Calcutta Club on the 26th December. After dinner there will be a Garden Party which Her Excellency will attend.

The construction of the Jacobabad Kushmore Line, which is the property of the Upper Sind Light Railways, Ld., is reported to be progressing at the rapid rate of half a mile a day.

The *Sind Gazette's* correspondent at Jacobabad states that fever has been and still is very rife there. Very few Indians have escaped, and the greater portion of the troops there are down with it. It is not ordinary malaria, and quinine has little or no effect on it.

At Wednesday's meeting of the Calcutta Corporation the Chairman will move that an address of welcome be presented by the Corporation of Calcutta to His Excellency the Viceroy on the occasion of his visit to Calcutta in December and that a Special Committee consisting of six Commissioners and the Chairman be appointed to draw up the address. It is suggested that Rs. 1,000 should be spent in the purchase of a casket and the cost of an illuminated address.

Yet another pleasure trip to the Orient has been arranged to take place early next year in the "Cleveland." The tour will not be a round-the-world one, but sailing from New York on January 15th next, the vessel will, after touching at intermediate ports, call at Bombay and finally at Colombo, which will be the terminus. From here the "Cleveland" will sail again for New York *via* the Suez Canal.

The Hon. Mr. Baillie on the eve of his relinquishment of the acting Lieutenant-Governorship was entertained to dinner at Lucknow on Friday by the Talukdars of Oudh. The Maharaja of Balrampur, President of the British Indian Association, proposed Mr. Baillie's health and spoke very warmly of the way Mr. Baillie has helped the Taluqdars since his connection with Oudh commenced in 1879.

A well-known Colombo lady has just had the narrowest of escapes from cobra-bite. Her bungalow is situated in extensive grounds which were so infested with snakes that the undergrowth had recently been cleared away. At about 1-30 p. m. the lady was sitting in her bedroom when she heard the dogs on the verandah growling fiercely. One of the doors of the bedroom opens on to the verandah and about one and a half feet from the centre of the door is a corner formed by the bedroom and the verandah walls. On opening the bedroom door she had only time to see the two dogs sitting down about three yards away when she was startled by hearing the hiss of a cobra. Quickly glancing to the left she descried the cobra very close to her, with head erect and hood expanded, apparently about to strike her. With great presence of mind she lifted one foot up, grasped the handle of the door and used that as the lever to propel her forward. At the same time she jumped and the cobra struck, not her foot, but her dress. The snake followed the lady along the verandah, hissing furiously all the time. The lady at once called her servants' but the cobra escaped through a door.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 17.

The share market opened weak with very little business doing. There were a few enquiries for coal. The transactions reported were Bhalgora, Rs. 20-4 to Rs. 20-12; Barabone, Rs. 13-10 and Rs 13-6; Raneegunge, Rs. 20; South Govindpur, Rs. 8-8; Sendra, Rs. 13-8; and Sodeeh, Rs. 6.

LORD ISLINGTON accompanied by Sir Theodore Morison and Mr. R. Russell Scott, the Joint Secretary, spent the last week-end in paying visits to the Government educational establishments at Roorkee and Dehra Dun. They inspected the Thomason College and the Forest Training School and Trigonometrical Survey Offices.

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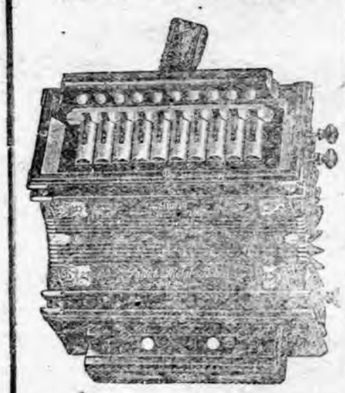

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THE
Bombay Gazette
Wednesday, 19th November, 1913.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

No good cause is served by the dissemination of exaggerated statements of a sensational character, and the time appears to have arrived when the leaders of the agitation on behalf of the Indians in South Africa should recognise this obvious but important fact. The Reuter's message from Cape Town which we publish to-day announces that the allegations contained in the telegram from the Natal Indian Association to Mr. Gokhale have been received with amazement in official circles there, and are considered to be grave exaggerations. From Durban, moreover, it is cabled that the charges of flogging are denied, that no shooting has been authorised or has taken place, and that the reason why the mines are utilised as jails is the inadequacy of accommodation available in the ordinary prisons. It is further asserted that no force will be used, unless it is absolutely necessary for the preservation of order. These statements are in direct and emphatic conflict with the allegations made by the Indian Association of Natal. In the telegram received from the Association on Friday by Mr. Gokhale it was asserted that "Indian strikers are being charged with absence from roll-call and sentenced to hard labour to be performed in the mines. Messrs. J. W. Cross, Dundee and D. G. Giles Newcastle, magistrates, have issued warnings that Indians refusing to work will be starved, and thereafter mercilessly flogged into submission under the gaol regulations, and forcibly driven under-ground with the lash." It was further asserted that on three mines hundreds of Indians had been systematically flogged, and that two of them had been shot. If these statements are well founded no words would be strong enough to condemn the action of the authorities in South Africa. But the charges are so grave, and on the face of them so incredible, that even those who justly resent the general policy of the Union Government towards the Indian population might be excused for making further enquiries before utilising the allegations as the basis of denunciatory addresses. Mr. Gokhale, however, has accepted the charges as accurate, both in outline and in detail. The news contained in the telegrams, he declares, "recalls in some respects the worst horrors of the days of slavery." Again; "The mines on which these horrible cruelties are being perpetrated on Indian strikers are coal mines, and any coal coming from them now into India will come wetted with the blood drawn from the lashed backs of our helpless countrymen." It is needless to dwell upon the effect which rhetoric of this description is calculated to produce both in India and South Africa. The situation in Natal is sufficiently grave already, and telegraphic advices from Durban state that the strikers on the plantation are a tempting to terrorise the whites by burning the sugar cane, and that in one instance Indians stood by and cheered while 150 acres of cane were being destroyed. The allegation is also made that the majority of Indians on strike have left work on account of intimidation. It is obviously difficult to arrive at the precise facts in the face of such conflicting evidence. But the situation unquestionably calls for wise and prudent action on the part of public men in this country. And certainly there should be no dissemination of sensational charges of shooting and flogging unless the accuracy of the allegations can be proved beyond all doubt. A resort to heated rhetoric will serve no useful purpose, and we are impelled to the belief that the latest tactics adopted by the Indians in South Africa will accentuate the bitterness that already exists without helping towards a settlement of the question at issue. No one knows better than Mr. Gokhale how exceedingly difficult is the problem to be solved. It is impossible for the Imperial Government to coerce the Colonists and equally impossible for the Indian residents to terrorise the Union Government. But if it can be shown beyond all doubt that Indians have been flogged and shot, because they refused to work, public indignation at Home will reach such a pitch that the Imperial Government may be able to adopt more drastic steps than hitherto. On the other hand, if the allegations are disproved, and violence and intimidation are shown to have been resorted to by the other side, the possibility of effecting a settlement satisfactory to Mr. Gandhi and his colleagues will become more remote than it is to-day.

BRITAIN'S DECLINING BIRTH-RATE.

THE decline of the birth-rate in the United Kingdom, which has now been in progress for 37 years, is causing people to become alarmed and a commission of inquiry is sitting to investigate the subject in all its bearings. This is not an official commission appointed by Government. It has been organised by a society, the National Council of Public Morals, but it is an extremely able and representative body, including bishops, peers, peeresses, doctors and others, and may be trusted to perform its duties thoroughly. The National Council works for the spiritual, moral and physical regeneration of the race, and one of its chief aims is to preserve and strengthen the family life of the nation. It has adopted as its motto those apply chosen words of King George: "The foundations of national glory are set in the homes of the people and they will only remain unshaken while the family life of our race and nation is strong, simple and pure." In this instance the commission is divided into four sections sitting as committees, while the whole commission also meets for the examination of witnesses in private. The scope of the enquiry extends to the extent and character of the decline, in the birth-rate, its causes, its effects, and its economic and national aspects. There can be no doubt that such a commission must elicit facts of the greatest value and it is hoped that it may be able to dispel that great dread, which underlies the motive for its appointment, namely, that the persistent decline in the birth-rate may denote a decrease in the fertility of the nation. All sorts of arguments have been advanced for and against this idea and at present it is a debatable question. At the same time, there can be little doubt that economic reasons have much to do with the lowness of the rate, and it is a difficult matter to arouse the public conscience on this matter with the cost of living constantly growing higher.

THE IRON DUKE.

THE personality of the Duke of Wellington will always have an irresistible attraction for men of British blood, despite the tendency on the part of writers of a certain class to describe the victor of Waterloo as a dull and plodding soldier. In the current number of *Cornhill*, General James Grant Wilson writes a fascinating article, "The Son of Waterloo," in which he narrates a number of interesting incidents told to him by the second Duke of Wellington respecting his great father. "I see that the enemy broke into the Scotch line to-day," said Wellington to the Colonel of a Highland regiment at Quatre Bras. "Aye, sir," was the reply, "but you did not see them break out again." Every one of the unfortunate Frenchmen had been killed, wounded or captured. There have been many versions of the story of the French field-marshals turning their backs on the Duke in Paris. His son, on being asked to describe the incident, said: When my father appeared at the French Court of the Restoration after the downfall of Napoleon, the Marshals of the Empire turned their backs on him. The King quietly and politely apologised for their rudeness. "N'importe, sire, c'est leur habitude" was my father's prompt reply. On another occasion Wellington was not so deadly in retort. During a sharp encounter with Brougham in the House of Lords, he was provoked into saying, "The noble lord will be indebted for remembrance by posterity for the circumstance of a four-wheeled vehicle bearing his name," to which Brougham replied, "And you, my lord duke, will be remembered by a pair of boots." "Damn the boots," exclaimed Wellington, "I forgot them." The second Duke, on one occasion, made the significant remark that he did not remember the word "glory" in any of his father's sayings, writings or despatches.

Notes of the Day.

At an early stage in the present banking troubles we urged that in future stricter control should be insisted upon in the matter of auditing, and that firms possessing acknowledged qualification should be employed. The evidence given in the Courts during the past few days lends force to this view.

Sir George Barham, whose death is announced, was a great authority on milk-supply. Born in 1836, he was educated at private schools and then entered the dairy business, eventually becoming founder and chairman of the Express Dairy Company and of the Dairy Supply Company. His services have more than once been placed at the public disposal. In 1897 he was president at a dairy conference in Denmark and Sweden, and in 1900 he was a member of the Milk Standards Committee of the Board of Agriculture and wrote a minority report. He was president of th British Dairy Farmers' Association in 1908 and founder and trustee of the Metropolitan Dairymen's Benevolent Institution. Sir George was knighted in 1904, was High Sheriff of Middlesex in 1908-9, and Mayor of Hampstead in 1905-6.

There is, apparently, a fortune awaiting the ingenious-minded person who can invent a satisfactory safety hat-pin. Remarking that "I a lady chooses to carry in her hat a dangerous implement like a hat-pin without a guard and injures some one else with it, she is clearly liable for the injury she causes," Judge Harrington at the Wandsworth County Court, in mail week, awarded £2 to a woman who was injured in the face by the hat-pin of a typist. Asked why she did not get a guard for the pin, the defendant said she had had dozens but they came off. By-laws prohibiting the use of unprotected hat-pins are in force in several towns in Switzerland, Sweden, Germany, Austria, America and France. Three years ago a Brussels woman was ordered to pay £200 damages to a man whom she accidentally blinded in one eye with a hat-pin.

The Commander-in-Chief's desire that the Volunteers shall be included in his inspection of the garrison next Friday is a compliment which should give a fillip to volunteer recruiting in this city. Less progress is made in recruiting than in other branches of volunteer work. In every other respect Bombay is doing well. The Artillery are a very efficient corps, the Light Horse have often distinguished themselves by their smart and soldierly appearance on important occasions, and the Rifles have taken up with enthusiasm signalling, maxim gun drill and ambulance work, and are turning out creditable sections in all of these branches. Bombay is not the only place where volunteering is booming. In Calcutta much interest has lately been shown in the movement, and efforts have been made to form a company of public school and University men, as well as a company of Scotsmen dressed in kilts. When so much enthusiam is being shown in the two largest cities in India, there is some hope that one day the Volunteer forces will be established on a satisfactory basis.

With the stimulus which is being given to cotton-growing in every part of the world where suitable conditions can be found, it is interesting to note how the cultivation of the plant is now being revived in Siam. That country was twenty years ago a regular exporter of cotton, which was sent mostly to China; but the trade gradually grew less until it almost ceased. The revival has taken place within the last few years, the quantity received by rail in Bangkok having increased from 60 tons in 1908 to 931 tons last year, and this year the crop is expected to exceed one thousand tons. Like many other Siamese industries which are beginning to be developed, cotton-growing is controlled by Chinese, cultivation in many places taking place on sloping river banks, which are covered during the rainy season, and on which a rich deposit of silt is left, forming an admirable soil for cotton. The chief difficulty of this trade is the old one of diversity of quality.

Valuable as wireless telegraphy has proved itself to be, we are very far short of being able to appreciate its potentialities. There is one direction in which it promises to be of great use to all nations, and that is in astronomical work. In this connection it is worthy of note that the international conference which for some time now has been sitting to discuss the question of the unification of astronomical time all over the world has come to an end. The delegates of the fifteen countries represented decided to form an international association, which will have its seat in Paris, for the organisation of a wireless service by which to regulate the time. Observation signals will be sent out twice daily from the famous Eiffel Tower and from the German wireless station at Norddeich, by which, in addition to the land stations, ships at sea will be informed of the exact time. The advantage to shipping lies in the fact that vessels will be able to determine their positions with greater accuracy in all weathers.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

THE KING AMONG HIS TENANTS.

ORIGIN OF THE TANGO.

ENGLAND AND HER SONGS.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)
LONDON, Oct. 31.

Babingly, a tiny village on the Royal estate of Sandringham, had a day of rejoicing yesterday, when the picturesque village club was opened by King George. Just before three o'clock His Majesty arrived, wearing a rough tweed shooting suit and a Trilby hat, which seemed to indicate that he had come among friends and formality was not necessary. The villagers, too, regarded him as a country gentleman among his tenants, and many were the remarks and cheers for "Jarge," as from the verandah of the pretty quaint building the King informed the happy rustics that the club, the bowling green, and all pertaining to it, were theirs. The villagers were then admitted to the spacious club room, where a blazing fire added to the charm of dark-coloured rafters and gay pictures which have all been painted by Mr. Kingston Rudd, the King's agent's assistant. Some of the paintings are local scenes, and many of them will remind the members of the club that England is a sea-faring nation, and that Babingly was once on the sea.

The Queen and Princess Mary accompanied the King. Queen Alexandra, Princess Victoria and the King and Queen of Norway arrived and mixed with the simple country folks in the single room quite as though such proceedings were an every-day occurrence.

ROYALTY.

It is now late Autumn, the time of year when it is usual for the King to pay shooting visits to one or other of his personal friends, among whom may be mentioned Lord Leicester at Holkham, Lord Iveagh, Lord Farquhar, and Lord Burnham.

The visit to Elveden will be paid very shortly, as the partridge shooting there is supposed be the best in the country. Of recent years large sums have been spent in improving the preserves. Elveden, which was almost entirely rebuilt by the late Prince Duleep Singh, is said to be one of the most splendid houses in England, its late owner having employed a small army of native workmen there for years. Some of the doors are of beaten brass and some of copper with handles and plates of solid silver. The entrance hall is composed of rare marble, and has a magnificent domed roof. A fountain always plays in the centre—a curious blend of English and oriental splendour.

The Queen, by the way, has just given her consent to Princess Mary having her first experience of riding to hounds, and it is expected that during their stay at York Cottage, the Princess will be out on with the West Norfolk pack. Princess Mary, who already is a good horsewoman, is learning jumping at the stud farm at Sandringham, where two hunters are being specially trained for her.

The Prince of Wales also intends to hunt this winter when he can find time, for although he has not had much practice, he is a fairly good horseman and, like all the English Royal family, is very fond of riding.

The rumours of a bethrothal between the Prince of Wales and one of the daughters of the Czar and Czarina of Russia, although high authority says there is not the smallest shadow of truth in the report, is gaining colour from the fact of the intended visit of the Prince to Russia in the Spring of next year, where he will be the guest of the Czar and Czarina at the Winter Palace in St. Petersburg. It is expected that the Prince will spend a month in Russia.

KING EDWARD'S BIOGRAPHY.

It is understood that there is very little likelihood of any authorised biography of the late King Edward being written during the life-time of Queen Alexandra. Her Majesty has recently expressed a wish to that effect. Some time ago the King and Queen Alexandra went through the private papers of the late King, reserving what they considered useful for His late Majesty's biography, but the late King, unlike his mother, Queen Victoria, did not keep a diary, so there is no day-to-day record of his reign, and the papers King Edward left are very few; and so the matter rests in the meantime.

Yesterday was quite a memorable day in the history of Newmarket, it being the first time for a hundred years that a Queen of England lent distinction to the Newmarket races. Indeed, it is a much discussed question whether such an event has ever happened before. The King and Queen, accompanied by the Duchess of Teck, motored over from Sandringham, arriving in time for lunch.

The morning being dull and opening with copious showers of rain was no doubt responsible for the quiet and rather serviceable gowns worn by the ladies, many of them appearing in serge, frieze, and velveteen. Blue of all shades seems to be in favour, from the palest to the deepest hue, there being quite a dirth of the brilliant crimsons, jade green and tangerine seen but a fortnight ago at the last meeting. The hats too, were simple rather than elaborate, black velvet in some form being in high favour.

THE BONNIE HOUSE O' AIRLIE.

Where is there a Scot—man or woman—who does not know the song entitled "the Bonnie House o'Airlie?" For those who have not the distinction of being born a Scot I may be permitted to quote a few lines. The song begins—

It fell upon a day, a bonnie summer day,
When the clans were o' wi' Charlie,
That there fell out a great dispute
Between Argyle and Airlie.

Argyle has raised a hundred o' his men,
To come in the morning early;
And he has gone down by the back o' Dunkeld
To plunder the bonnie house o'Airlie.

Argyle threatens to leave no "standing stane in Airlie"—unless Lady Ogilvie comes down from her high castle wall to kiss him "fairly." She retorts—

I wadna come down thou false lord, she cried,
Tho' ye leave na a standing stane in Airlie.
But were my ain gude lord at hame,
As this night he's wi' Charlie.
The false Argyle and a' his men.
Durst na enter the bonnie house o'Airlie.

So Argyle sets fire to the castle and the "lowe"—the blaze—is seen from afar by young Ogilvie.

What lowe is yar? quo the gude Lochiel
That rises this morning so early;
By the God o' my kin, cried the young Ogilvie
Its my ain bonnie hame o' Airlie.
Its no my bonnie hame, nor my lands
a' reft,
That grieves my heart sae sairly,
Its my winsame dame, and the sweet babes
I left
They'll smoor in the dark reek o' Airlie.
Draw your dirks, draw your dirks, cried the brave Lochiel.
Unsheath your swords, cried Charlie,
And we'll kindle sic a lowe round the false Argyle,
And licht it wi' a spark out o' Airlie.

Both song and border tale are recalled by the engagement of Mr. John Freeman Mitford, fourth son of Lord Redesdale, to Miss Friedlander Fuld. The bride-elect is a great heiress, and a very charming young girl. Mr. Mitford has all the good looks and charm of manner which so distinguish his father, one of the handsomest men of his day. His mother was Lady Clementine Ogilvy, a daughter of the "bonny house of Airlie."

Lord Airlie, who comes of age next year, is now abroad, but will be back in time for the festivities connected with the event. Up to now his mother, Lady Airlie, has lived at Cortachy, the beautiful Forfarshire home of the Airlies, which was visited this autumn by the Queen, who planted a tree in the famous "Garden of Friendship," in commemoration of the visit. Lady Airlie, who is a daughter of the late and sister of the present Lord Arran, is one of the Queen's extra Ladies of the Bedchamber, and was attached to the household of Her Majesty when Princess of Wales. It is probable that she will continue to live at Cortachy until Lord Airlie marries.

NEW SONGS.

As a nation we are comparatively poor in songs. The English somehow have not the genius for making songs, same as the Scotch and Irish. For beauty of thought and phrasing, for sweetness, tenderness, pensiveness and for haunting melodies, the Scottish and Irish airs are easily first. In words and music alike we hear nothing in English quite so good. And of late years our drawing-rooms have gone crazy over idiotic music-hall songs and "rag time" tunes. Happily, evidence is not wanting to-day as to the desire among d mesticated people for beautiful songs—something wistful and tender, something which presents a romantic idea in words which linger in the mind and in music which stirs feelings and imagination. Such a song has just been published by the composer of "Invitation." The words are by Edward Teschemacher and the music by Katherine Barry. It is called "A Throne of Roses," and it runs: —

Love, I have made you a throne of roses,
Beautiful blossoms of youth sweet and fair,
Roses of white for the love that I bear you,
Roses of red for my heart's deep despair.

Long may you reign on my throne of roses,
Safe from all sorrow, with blue skies above,
And some day your heart may grow tender with pity,
Call to me, come to me, crown me with love!

THE TANGO.

Apropos of the Tango we have been greatly amused by the dissertation on that subject delivered by M. Jean Richepin, the famous poet, to a gathering of fashionable women at the venerable Institute of France. The Tango, it seems, is a typical dance sprung from classic times and evolved from the pyrhic or war-dance, invented by Pallas Athene. In his brilliant introduction to the subject, the Academician recalled that many heroes of Greek mythology were dancers. Plato in his laws required dancing to crown education. Socrates was ashamed of not knowing the art and received lessons from Aspasia. In the British museum (we were also told) one could see the Tango danced by dancers from Thebes, whose only garment was a girdle of gold thread. Martial mentioned the dance in his epigrams and also Claudian in the fourth century. The Tango was the survival of a sacred dance in which Egyptian and Chaldean priests represented the evolutions of the Supreme Being. Who knows if these complicated steps and the mysterious *ballet a deux* did not suggest the creation? The obscure feeling of this sort, perhaps, accounted for the sadness of many dancers.

As to its low origin in the worst sort of haunts frequented by Gauchos, semi-savages and negroes, one must realise that the delicate and aristocratic dances of our ancestors began by being popular dances. All were of rustic birth, from the suave minuet to the charming gavotte, rendered fashionably by Marie Antoinette. French peasants always had loved to dance, as was proved by the existense of La Bourree in Auvergne, a dance more complicated, perphaps, than the Tango.

I wonder what the very *chic* audience—the fashionable society ladies, the aristocracy and the Paris actresses—thought of all this erudition. The lecturer, it is said, was almost hidden beneath a forest of aigrettes; and, I note, after the lecture dinner was served to the members of the five academies; but—alas and alack!—the Tango was not danced. The famous Mme. Otero, however, inaugurated a season of Tuesday and Friday Tango teas, at the London Opera House at 3 o'clock last Tuesday. She danced the Argentine Tango which had not hitherto been seen in this country.

A PICTURE BALL.

A wonderful Christmas carnival will be held at the Royal Albert Hall on Wednesday, December 3, when a Picture Ball, under the patronage of Her Majesty the Queen, will be held in aid of the invalid kitchens of London. The Duchess of Bedford, the Duchess of Marlborough, the Duchess of Norfolk, Lady Fitzwilliam, Lady Edmond Talbot, and Lady Diana Manners are working hard to make this ball a success.

Pictorial art and its development from the earliest times will be expressed in the groups now being arranged and a number of tableux and pictures illustrating the history of art will be shown. Individual pictures will also be reproduced, and these will represent the work of great masters. The object of the invalid kitchens is to provide well-cooked and nourishing food to the sick poor of all denominations.

[*A sketch, by the Bombay Gazette's fashion artist, of a dress worn by Miss Phyllis Dare in the "Girl from Utah,"* *appears on page 9.*]

GRAVE OUTLOOK IN SOUTH AFRICA.

WIDESPREAD INDIAN STRIKE.

MAN FLOGGED TO DEATH

ATTEMPT TO TERRORISE WHITES.

30,000 LABOURERS SAID TO BE IDLE.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

A telegram from Durban to the British Indian Committee in London says that the situation is getting most serious. The difficulty of feeding the Indians and keeping order is increasing everywhere. Active intervention of the Imperial and Indian Governments is necessary lest greater hardships ensue.

The telegram adds that already one Indian has died as a result of flogging. —Reuter.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS.

The London *Daily News* says that the South African Union's Indian policy has been neither very wise nor very just. Its handling of the present crisis has been conspicuously weak. The telegram sent to Mr.Gokhale may very likely have been overcoloured, but even if it was substantially true, it is in the power of the Government of India to prevent the mishandling of Indians with a word, and in that case it is to be hoped that the word will be spoken without delay.

The *Daily Graphic* says there is grave danger of the colonial Government and the population adopting methods of coercion which will set India aflame with indignation. South Africa's record in dealing with Indians is utterly bad, and that of the Imperial Government is hardly better.—Reuter.

ALLEGED INTIMIDATION OF COOLIES.

DURBAN, Nov. 18.

The strike is spreading to the factories north and south of Durban. Rioting on the plantations has ceased.

It is alleged here that the majority of the Indians have undoubtedly left work as the result of intimidation, as, for instance, the harbour Indians who state that they have no grievance but are afraid to remain at work.

LATER.

All is quiet but practically every Indian in Durban is idle. The strike has spread to the south coast. The majority of Indians in Kinoch's explosive works are not working.—Reuter.

LADYSMITH, Nov. 18.

The Indians yesterday struck in the Elandslaagte mine. Five hundred subsequently returned, but 96, who left the place, were arrested and remanded.

More troops are expected to-night.—Reuter.

ATTEMPT TO TERRORISE WHITES.

DURBAN, Nov. 17.

The strike of Indians in sympathy with the passive resistance movement against the South African Immigration Act is becoming general throughout Natal. It is most serious on the sugar-plantations, the strikers attempting to terrorise the whites by burning the sugar-cane. In one instance 150 acres were destroyed, the Indians standing by and cheering.—Reuter.

LATER.

So far as is known here, the Government has issued no orders to suppress the strike. The men sentenced are understood to be chiefly from the two thousand Indians arrested at Balfour on November 10, who were sent back to their own mines to work out their sentences, the compounds of the mines being used as gaols owing to the limited accommodation of the ordinary gaols. The allegations as to flogging are denied.

The Government has ordered no arrests to be made, unless acts of violence are committed by the Indians. No shooting has been authorised or has taken place. No force will be used unless it is absolutely necessary in the interest of maintaining order.—Reuter.

POLAK SENTENCED.

VOLKSRUST, Nov. 17.

Mr. Polak has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment.—Reuter.

CAPETOWN, Nov. 17.

The statements contained in the telegram from the Natal Indian Association to Mr. Gokhale, have been received with amazement in official circles. They are regarded as a grave exaggeration. The matter is being investigated.—Reuter.

INDIA AND THE MOVEMENT

30,000 LABOURERS ON STRIKE.

DELHI, Nov. 18.

Mr. Gokhale has received the following message from Durban, dated Nov. 17:—"All Indians on the sugar estates, railways, and corporations have struck." Mr. Gokhale estimates that the number of men now on strike must be at least thirty thousand."

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald has given £2, in aid of the South Africa fund.

BRUTAL FLOGGINGS.

Mr. Gokhale has received the following telegram from Mr. R. L. Ritch, dated Johannesburg, Nov. 17.—"Have conclusive evidence of brutal floggings by employers of men captured."

RESISTERS DETERMINED.

MADRAS, Nov. 18.

Mr. G. A. Natesan has received the following cablegram from the Hindu community and the Tamil Benefit Society, Johannesburg:—"Mr. Polak has been sentenced to three months. Mr. Ritch reports brutal assaults on the strikers in the mines to coerce the men to return to work. The men and families on the estates are not fed, and Indians have been refused premission to send food to the starving for some days past; nevertheless the men are firm against working, unless the tax is repealed and resisters released."

A MASS MEETING.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 18.

A mass meeting has been arranged to be held at Allahabad to-day, to consider the situation in South Africa.

THE INDIAN FUND.

DELHI, Nov. 18.

The Hon. Mr. Gokhale was invited by the students of St. Stephens College to a social gathering this evening, when Rs. 1,438 was handed over to him towards the South African Fund.

The Principal Rudra, in welcoming Mr. Gokhale, said the amount was entirely collected by the students from the City of Delhi, and the neighbouring district, including a contribution of nearly Rs. 500, by the students themselves.

Referring to the South African struggle, Mr. Gokhale said that whether their countrymen, succeeded in the end or not it was certain that they would raise the name of India.

HORRORS OF SLAVERY.

MR. GOKHALE INTERVIEWED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Nov. 18.

With reference to this morning's Reuter's message, stating that telegrams sent to Mr. Gokhale by the Natal Indian Association are regarded as grave exaggerations in official circles at Capetown, Mr. Gokhale, interviewed, said that he did not attach any weight to that official contradiction. He thought it only meant that the Union Government was realising that it had gone too far, and that the British public would not stand this revival of the horrors of slavery under the British flag. The telegram from the Natal Indian Association, dated 13th, mentions the names of magistrates who have issued the warning to the strikers that they would be starved, mercilessly flogged and driven underground under the lash to work. Mr. Daood Mahammad, Mr. West and the others, who are sending these telegrams are honourable men and are in the thick of the fight, whereas Cape-town is hundreds of miles away from the scene of the struggle. To-day, Mr. Gokhale has received the following telegram from Durban which shows how grave the situation there just now is "Indian's mass meeting—over five thousand present, thousands coming out, situation getting serious, every hour increasing difficulty in feeding people. Active intervention by Imperial and the Indian Government necessary lest greater hardships ensue. Even many lives may be lost. Polak sentenced to three months. One Indian died recently through flogging."

Mr. Gokhale thinks that any enquiry by the Union Government into such serious allegations made against it by the Indian community is bound to be more or less a white-washing inquiry. But the very fact that the Union Government sees the need of an inquiry into the allegation is a hopeful sign. Meanwhile, they in India must lose no time in putting all the pressure they can on the Imperial Government to intervene at once and put an end to the dreadful sufferings of their countrymen.

APPEAL FROM MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 18.

Mr. G. A. Natesan has addressed, through the columns of the *Madras Mail*, an appeal to the Anglo-Indian community to contribute to the fund for the relief of South African Indians. He says, "While I recognise that the bulk of the Anglo-Indian press has been in our favour and also that some Europeans in this country have helped this cause, still I must confess that Indians would be pleased if this sympathy of the European community in this country were translated into action. Let not Englismen forget that in fighting for the honour of their Motherland, their Indian fellow-subjects are also fighting for the fair name and prestige of the British Empire."

The *Madras Mail* has subscribed Rs. 50 to the fund.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE "MARIENBAD."

SALVAGE STEAMERS SENT.

Three salvage steamers have gone to the assistance of the Austrian Lloyd steamer "Marienbad." It is thought that, if the weather remains favourable, the vessel will not be in any serious danger.—Reuter.

ULSTER PROPOSALS.

DENIAL THAT THEY ARE CONTEMPLATED.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

The *Daily News* states that there is no foundation for the statement appearing in yesterday's *Times* that the Government will communicate to Mr Bonar Law proposals dealing with Ulster. The paper says that no such proposals have been made or will be made. There will be no surrender on the fundamental points of the Bill, of which the unity of Ireland is one.

The *Daily Chronicle* is equally emphatic in denying the statement.

The *Daily Telegraph* is officially informed that the Cabinet has not yet arrived at a decision on the subject of the proposals to be made. The Opposition leaders have received no communication whatever.—Reuter.

MAHARAJAH OF JODHPUR.

RECEIVED BY THE KING AT WINDSOR.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

The King, yesterday, received at Windsor Castle, the Maharajah of Jodhpore, accompanied by Major Strong, of Hodson's Horse.—Reuter.

LOYAL MOSLEMS.

TRIBUTE TO YOUNGER COMMUNITY.

AGA KHAN AND THE OBJECT OF THE FAMOUS DINNER.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

The Aga Khan, writing from Marseilles on November 14, to Mr. Wazir Hasan, explains the origin of the famous dinner. He concludes by saying that the only object thereof was that "you, who have just come from India, should publicly express what I sincerely believe to be a fact, namely, the absolute loyalty of the overwhelming majority of the younger Moslem community in India."—Reuter.

THE ARCHDUKE FRANZ.

VISITED AT WINDSOR BY SIR EDWARD GREY.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

Sir Edward Grey goes to Windsor to-night, and will stay for a few days on a visit to the Archduke Franz Ferdinand.—Reuter.

CASUALTIES TO CONSULS.

ONE BITTEN BY A MAD DOG.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

The Austrian Consul-General, Herr Biliuski, a member of the Albanian Delimitation Commission, has died at Valona.

The German Consul-General, Herr Winckel, a member of the Albanian Commission of Control, has been bitten by a mad dog, and has gone to the Pasteur Institute at Naples.—Reuter.

"ARRANT MOONSHINE."

MR. REDMOND ON THE TALK OF CIVIL WAR.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

Mr. Redmond, speaking at Northampton, said the Home Rule Bill would be law in a few months. He believed Ulster would make the best of it. The talk of civil war was arrant moonshine and nonsense. The Liberals and Nationalists would welcome a settlement by consent, but they were not going in the moment of victory to sacrifice the fruits of their long battle.—Reuter.

MONGOLIAN COMMISSION.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 17.

The Mongolian special commission of twenty-seven officials, including the Prime Minister, and the Deputy Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Justice, have arrived.—Reuter.

CABINET MEETINGS.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

There will be a further series of Cabinet meetings this week.—Reuter.

FAR EASTERN SHIPPING.

LONDON, Nov. 18

The shipping firms, Messrs. Alfred Holt and Co. and Messrs. Gellatly, Hankey and Co., will jointly start on January 4 a new four-weekly service to the Far East, running from Hamburg, Glasgow, Swansea and Birkenhead to Vladivostok and Nikolaievsk.—Reuter.

THEFT OF GOLD.

PARIS, Nov. 17.

Forty boxes of gold have been stolen *en route* to the Ottoman Bank, Paris, from the Ottoman Bank, Constantinople. The gold is valued at five million francs.—Reuter.

PARIS, Nov. 18.

The first accounts of the gold robbery were greatly exaggerated. It is now stated that only two ingots were stolen, the total value being £1,840 sterling.—Reuter.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

The death is announced of Sir George Barham.—Reuter.

[Sir George Barham's career is dealt with in Notes of the Day.]

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CONOOR, Nov. 18.

The death has occurred of Colonel A. D. McArthur, Royal Engineers, retired, aged 68 years, at Atherstone. The funeral will take place to-morrow.

The death has just taken place at Allahabad, of Rai Bamadur Bepin Behari Chakravarti, Executive Engineer, University Division, to whose efforts was largely due the rapid completion of the New Senate Hall, and for which he was one of those complimented at the opening ceremony by Sir John Hewett. At the time of his death Rai Bahadur Chakravarti was busy in the work in connection with the new High Court buildings.

Gas under high pressure is by far the cheapest and most powerful illuminant known and is particularly suitable for mills, big shops, godowns, railway stations, all large open spaces and streets.

GOVERNOR AMONG THE FARMERS.

STEAM PLOUGHING AT RANEBENNUR.

GOVERNMENT AND THE TOWN'S SCHEMES.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

RANEBENNUR, Nov. 18.

His Excellency Lord Willingdon arrived here at 8 o'clock this morning by special train from Dharwar. Mr. Maconochi, Collector, and the Nawab of Savanur, Honorary A.-D.-C., joining the Governor's party at Dharwar also arrived by the Governor's special. A very large crowd collected opposite the Ranebennur station by the time the Governor's special arrived.

The president and the members of the Municipality and Government officials were present on the station platform. The Collector introduced the officials, and the Hon. Mr. V. S. Naik, Chairman of the Municipality, introduced the members of the Municipality. The district police furnished a guard-of-honour, which His Excellency inspected and then returned to the train for breakfast.

After an early breakfast His Excellency, accompanied by the Collector, motored to the fields where steam ploughing was being carried on. Professor Knight of the Agricultural College, Poona, Mr. Gilbert, Assistant Director of Agriculture, the Hon. Rao Bahadur Rodda, the Hon. Rao Sahib Naik and others interested in agriculture were present. Ploughing by steam was the outcome of Sir David Sassoon's generous offer of Rs. 40,000 for the purchase of improved agricultural implements, and it was decided to use these implements in places where labour was not available and where the work could be continued for at least three or four months. Here a large area of land was available for ploughing, and the necessary guarantee was given to work the plough for at least four months. By its aid, on an average from fifteen to eighteen acres of land could be ploughed in one day at a cost per acre of only Rs. 21, whereas manual labour would cost Rs. 30 per acre.

About a mile from the station a handsome shamiana was erected where an address from the Ranebennur Municipality was presented.

REPLY TO MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

In reply His Excellency said: I consider myself fortunate that I have been able to come and learn by personal investigation the civic problems that confront you. You allude, in kindly terms, to my reputation as a practical farmer and breeder of pedigree stock, and I can assure you, gentlemen, that all projects and proposals which aim at improvements in agriculture and at the production of superior cattle, of such essential importance to Indian agriculture, whether from the point of view of milk-supply or of transport, will always receive my sympathetic consideration, and when based on sound and practical principles, my hearty support.

I am delighted to hear that you appreciate so highly the grant of a privilege of electing your own president and from all I hear and know, I may commend you warmly on your choice. I refer of course, to my honourable friend Rao Sahib Venkatesh Shrinivasrao Naik, nominated member of the Bombay Legislative Council, under whose careful and able guidance this Municipality has been managed successfully for a period of years. The punctual collection of Municipal dues in particular and the satisfactory condition of civic matters in general, redounds greatly to your credit and are deserving of all praise, and I hope that this is only a foretaste of future improvements and progress.

THE TOWN'S NEEDS.

You have indicated that your chief wants are a proper water-supply, the clearance of the congested area, the improvement of drainage and a city survey, and you ask for a favourable consideration of your proposals and requests, while at the same time you express gratitude for the liberal help rendered by the Government in the past. In regard to the first items I can only assure you that your schemes, when submitted to the Government for sanction, will receive due consideration, and on approval the Government will be prepared to render such financial assistance by way of loan or grant-in-aid as may appear requisite or feasible in view of the financial needs of this and the legitimate demands of other municipalities. But with reference to the schemes for the improvement of the water-supply and drainage, let me suggest that you should not proceed with undue haste and that, in the first instance, you should obtain the advise and assistance of the Government expert.—I mean the Sanitary Engineer to the Government. Let me also suggest that you should adopt for your water-supply a system of supply by gravity In this way only can you eliminate the heavy charges—initial and recurring,—demanded by the pump system.

THE CONGESTED AREAS.

In regard to the clearance of congested areas, I understand that you are on the point of completing negotiations for the acquisition of an area to the north-west of the town which will make available an area for building sites for both rich and poor. As buildings arise for the displaced population, and as funds permit, the relief of congested areas can proceed. At present the Government staff is very largely absorbed in the measurement of sub-division for purposes of a record of rights and what staff is available is already occupied in Sholapur and Barsi and on the completion of the survey in these cities it is probable that other towns may represent more urgent cases than that of Ranebennur. However, I am given to understand that, in regard to encroachments, the managing committee recognise their responsibilities and have effected a good deal in the last year or two.

His Excellency then opened the Ranebennur Agricultural Exhibition and Cattle Show, after which he inspected the exhibits and returned to the tent where dinner was taken.

His Excellency visits Hubli to-morrow morning.

BIG COTTON FIRE.

ANOTHER OUTBREAK IN BOMBAY.

LARGE NUMBER OF BALES DESTROYED.

Another big fire broke out last night in the Prince of Wales Cotton Press, at Victoria Bunder, Colaba, when a large number of bales of cotton was destroyed.

At about 9 o'clock, a sepoy noticed huge volumes of smoke issuing from the godown, and at once communicated with the Fire Brigade. The Colaba fire engine arrived promptly on the scene and was followed by the Fort, Bhuleswar, Mandvi, Babula Tank, Gowalia Tank Road and Chinchpogly engines in quick succession. By the time the fire brigade arrived, the fire had spread to the cotton stacked in the passage in front of the press. About eighty yards away from the Prince of Wales Press and on the eastern side of the passage, was the Gokuldas Cullianji Cotton Press, and some of the windows and doors of this building also caught fire. On arrival the fire brigade directed the hose to the fire in the passage and to the doors and windows of the Gokuldas Cullianji Press from the nothern end of the passage, and in a few minutes subdued the flames in that quarter. Water was then played on the bales stacked next to the walls of the Prince of Wales Press, from both the northern and southern sides, after which the hose was carried inside the godown. By about midnight the fire was brought under control, but had not been completely extinguished at the time of our going to press.

VALUABLE ASSISTANCE.

Soon after the outbreak about eighty men of Messrs. Mancherjee and Co., carting contractors to the B. B. and C. I. Railway, arrived on the scene and rendered valuable assistance to the fire brigade by removing about 400 bales of cotton stacked in the passage.

It is believed that the fire had broken out at least three-quarters of an hour before it was discovered. It is not known how it originated, but it is presumed to be the result of spontaneous combustion.

There was a large quantity of loose and pressed cotton inside the premises The owners of the press are Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Company, and the cotton in the godowns belonged to that firm, Khimji Visram, Jamshetji Sorabji Tadivala, the Commercial Trading Company, Narottam Moti, Sadasiv Rambirchand and Jaitmal Kesav.

Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Commissioner of Police, Mr. Harker, Deputy Commissioner, Superintendent Walker, Inspector Guider Deputy Inspector Home, Sub-Inspector Cassam and several other men of the police force, both European and Indian, were also present. The operations of the Fire Brigade were conducted by Mr. Greenop, Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade.

It was not possible to estimate the actual damage done, but one estimate is that the loss will amount to about a lakh and a half of rupees. It is understood that the property is covered by insurance.

LIVING MAN NEARLY CREMATED.

STRANGE EXPERIENCE IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 18.

The body a of middle-aged man, who had been suffering from cholerey, was taken to the Burning Ghat at Kalighat this morning for disposal. The body was placed on the pyre and all preparations for the cremation completed, when the man suddenly opened his eyes and asked for a drink.

He was at once removed and is now under medical supervision.

ALLEGED INFORMER'S DEATH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 18.

With reference to the shooting of Basanta Kurnar Bhattacharya at Dacca on Saturday, the *Statesman* says that the deceased was arrested in a garden-house at Serampore in connection with the Bighati dacoity in September, 1908. He was committed to the Special Tribunal along with Karit Chunder Dutt and four others. After a preliminary enquiry by Mr. Patterson, I.C.S., the then Subdivisional Officer of Serampore, Bhattacharya was acquitted by the Special Tribunal, but was rearrested in the High Court in connection with Bijitpore dacoity case, along with Kartic Chunder Dutt and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

When arrested in connection with the Bighati dacoity he gave his name as Sailesh. He hailed from the Dhamrai village in the Dacca district, and it is alleged had been playing the role of an informer. There can be little doubt that this circumstance cost him his life. No arrest is reported to have yet been made.

THE ACCIDENT AT THE DOCKS.

WRECKAGE OF BRIDGE REMOVED.

The swing bridge at the entrance to the Prince's Dock, which was seriously damaged on Monday by the s.s. "Kasara," has been removed. The gates were opened yesterday forenoon, and two steamers have passed through, the s.s. "Fazilka" left the dock and the s.s. "Ekbatana" entered. The divers were hard at work the whole day and night in clearing the submerged wreckage, which they succeeded in doing early yesterday morning. The vehicular traffic has been entirely suspended till the new bridge is erected. This will probably take at least six months to complete as the material might have to be imported from Home. A wooden structure is being fixed up on the gateway for the passage of pedestrians.

COLONEL S. G. BURRARD, C. S. I., R. E. Surveyor-General, will return to India from leave on December 12, relieving Col. Renny Tallyour, C. S. I., who has been officiating for him.

LAHORE BANK.

COMPANY STOPS PAYMENT.

DEPOSITORS' MONEY BELIEVED TO BE SAFEGUARDED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov. 18.

The Lahore Bank, Limited, whose godown was recently burnt down, has stopped payment to-day. It was the third of the indigenous banks in point of age, having been started in 1906 by Haridas Kapur, formerly an employee of a local European bank, who joined Harkishan Lal in starting the People's Bank and was its first manager. Subsequently he started his own bank and became its managing director. The authorised capital of the bank was five lakhs, and the subscribed capital four lakhs and ninety thousand. It has fifteen branches in the Punjab and one at Karachi. The amount of deposits and the current and savings accounts stood at thirty-two lakhs before the stoppage of the People's Bank about the middle of September, but the demands which have continued since, have reduced it to nineteen lakhs. A shareholders' meeting will be held on November 30, to consider a voluntary liquidation. The bank had the largest dealings with local small traders and shopkeepers who will be much inconvenienced; it is believed that the depositors' money is safeguarded.

CREDIT BANK (KARACHI.)

TRIAL OF THE MANAGER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Nov. 18.

At the resumed trial of the manager of the Credit Bank, Karachi, and three Karachi pleaders, who are accused by the police of manipulating the bank's accounts after the bank had closed its doors, before Mr. Richardson, in the City Deputy Collector's Court, Karachi, to-day, Mr. Jewatram, the bank's accountant, gave further evidence showing that no voucher was given in the transaction for which the accused is on trial, and that he considered this very strange as all transactions must, have vouchers which passed through his hands. He further added that the letter placed in his despatch-box was meant to implicate him. Finally, he stated that, had the transaction been completed before the failure of the bank, it should have appeared in the books.

Counsel for the defence reserved their cross-examination of Mr. Jewatram and the case was adjourned till Saturday.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK.

CHAIRMAN'S ALLEGATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov. 18.

Rai Bahadur Moolchand, Chairman of the People's Bank Investigation Committe, writes a letter to the *Civil and Military Gazette*, explaining why the committee's report has not yet been issued. In the course of the letter, he says that so late as September 7 last, only twelve days before the closing of the bank, he was assured by a high official of the bank that its position was very sound and he was requested to make further deposits and to induce his friends to do so.

AMRITSAR BANK.

PROVISIONAL LIQUIDATORS APPOINTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov. 18.

In the matter of liquidation of the Amritsar Bank, Mr. Bevan Petman (junior) appeared before the District Judge of Lahore on behalf of certain creditors of the bank to oppose the appointment of the liquidators nominated by the shareholders. The District Judge intimated that the liquidation should be official, and appointed Mr. Herbert and Lala Bhagwan Das, both pleaders of the Chief Court, as provisional liquidators. The matter is to come up again for confirmation on the 25th instant.

THE VICEROY AGAIN DISAPPOINTED.

FAILURE OF BISON SHOOTING EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

VICEROY'S CAMP, MYSORE, Nov. 18.

Yesterday, Their Excellencies left the Kheddah camp and motored back to Mysore. His Excellency spent the day bison shooting, but was again out of luck, getting into the middle of a large herd, which, however, contained no shootable bull.

One other shooting party went out to drive a piece of the jungle for a tiger. The tiger was not found, but a fine, huge panther came out, which was wounded by Captain Atkinson, but not brought to bag.

Their Excellencies will remain in Mysore to-day leaving at 11 p. m. for Bangalore.

SMUGGLERS SENTENCED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 18.

On Nov. 15, the police arrested a man named Manor, of the S. S. "Assyria," the carpenter, named Miller, and Bux, the quartermaster, while disposing of a quantity of "charas," a preparation of the hemp plant. The ship was searched and 2 maunds 34 seers were recovered from the cabin of the accused. The drug is valued at Rs. 5,760.

At Alipore, yesterday, the two Europeans were sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment each, and fined Rs. 50, or in defaut another fortnight each. The case against the quartermaster is pending.

DIRECTOR'S FRANK CONFESSION.

REMARKABLE PLEA OF IGNORANCE.

BUSINESS METHODS OF THE CREDIT BANK.

The enquiry into the affairs of the Credit Bank was resumed yesterday at the Bombay High Court, before Mr. Justice Davar.

Mr. Mistri, the auditor of the bank, was again examined in connection with the sum of Rs. 7,000 he deposited in the Credit Bank on October 1. The bank pay-slip was produced by Mr. Mistri, as asked for the day before. Mr. Mistri said that the slip was filled by the accountant of the bank. He asked for a loose slip from the bank and asked the accountant himself to fill in the form. The counterfoil of the pay-slip was pasted in the book only on the 2nd.

The examination of Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin was then continued.

The Advocate-General: Did the bank keep a confidential record of the people to whom it advanced money?—The bank manager would be able to tell you.

I am asking you.—I am not able to tell you.

Do you not know that banks keep a confidential record of the people to whom it lends money?—I do not know.

In reply to further questions by the Advocate-General, the witness said that, so far as he knew, there was no limit fixed as to the amount of advances that could be made to each individual.

The Court: Before you came to the Credit Bank, you had no knowledge of finance or banking?—Absolutely none.

You did not look into the books?—No.

You entirely relied on the manager?—Yes.

WHAT THE DIRECTORS [illegible]

Witness, continuing, said that ever he was in Bombay, he [illegible] the meetings of the direc[illegible] directors' meeting practic[illegible] firmed the business already [illegible] the manager and the sub-committee. Witness had absolutely no knowledge of the merits of the debtors. He could not remember anything about the minutes passed at the meeting.

Justice Davar then asked the Advocate-General what he wanted to get from the witness.

The Advocate-General said the witness had attended almost all the meetings, and he would be able to throw much light on the transactions.

The Court: The Credit Bank has already taken a lot of my time, and there are several other important matters requiring immediate attention. He says that he has not been taking any interest in the bank, and he does not know anything about the affairs.

The Advocate-General: I would be the last person to waste the time of the Court. This witness was present at most of the meetings, and he would be able to throw much light on the transactions if the minutes are read out to him.

The Court: There are some other important matters which require immediate investigation. The solicitors of of the Bombay Banking Co. have been making enquiries from me as to when their case would be taken up. I was told that there were some securities such as Municipal bonds, Port Trust bonds, Government paper and other valuable papers in the bank and nothing is to be found, and when the liquidator went there he got only Rs. 140 from the cash chest.

IGNORANCE OF BANKING BUSINESS.

You want to examine only one of the directors?—Possibly Sir Balchandra Krishna.

You want to examine all the directors who do not know anything of the bank's constituents. What information can you expect from them? You have been examining Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin for a long time and he has admitted that he did not know anything about the position of the bank and had simply been signing whatever was brought before him. And his *bona fides* are evident from the fact that he had about a lakh of rupees in the bank at the time of the failure.

The Advocate-General then drew the attention of the witness to records in the minute-book in which loans had been advanced to various persons, and asked him whether he knew anything about these people.

Witness said that he did not know anything about them and that the board passed those payments on the information given by the manager and the report of the sub-committee.

In reply to a question by the Court, witness said that those loans were sanctioned by the sub-committee and paid out before the meeting of the board was held, and what the board did was only to give formal sanction to those advances. He knew that money was being advanced from the bank to Jaffer's brothers who, he thought, were substantial people. He did not know that Jaffer was advancing money to any other of his relations. He did not protest against large sums of money being advanced to Jaffer's relations, but, if he had known they were not substantial, he would have protested against it and prevented further advances being made. Witness admitted that he would have sanctioned loans to Rahim on the recommendation of the sub-committee, although Rahim himself was a member of that committee.

The Advocate-General then pointed out an item in which the bank had advanced a sum of Rs. 39,000 on the bank's shares which had an equal value, and asked how he sanctioned that advance.

EXTRA SECURITY ON AN ADVANCE.

Witness replied that he had no reason to suspect the personal security was not enough for the amount and said these shares were only extra security.

The Advocate-General then explained that these transactions were only on paper and that no cash changed hands. They applied for the shares, filled up a form and an entry was made in the bank's books that cash had been paid. At the same time, a promissory note was taken from them for the amount, and that was entered in the books as an advance.

(Continued on page 8.)

DIRECTOR'S FRANK CONFESSION.

(*Continued from page 7.*)

Several similar transactions were pointed out to witness and he said that he did not at all realise at the time that no cash was paid into the bank, and he actually believed that good business was being done.

Questioned as to whether the bank's shares were valued at a premium when money was advanced above the paid-up value of the shares, witness said that Jaffer sometimes told them that the shares were being sold at Rs. 12 and Rs. 13. The board did not generally enquire about the persons to whom only small loans were advanced, but in the case of large loans they enquired and the manager gave them an assurance as to their stability.

The Advocate-General: When any large loan was about to be sanctioned to any person, did you enquire whether that person had borrowed any money from the bank and whether he had paid it ?—At the meeting some of the directors, either myself or Sir Balchandra or some other directors, must have enquired.

You never saw the ledger account ?—The ledger account or any other book was not produced before the board of directors.

RELIANCE ON THE MANAGER.

And you never asked for them?—They were never wanted by the board as all the information we required was given by the manager, who was always present at the meetings, and being the executive officer of the bank, he was expected to know the position of the people with whom the bank had transactions.

Do you suggest that Jaffer told you any lies as to the amount of the indebtedness of his relations ?—How can I now say that the information then given was true or false ? It is a matter that took place about two and a half years ago.

You knew that the indebtedness of Jaffer's brothers to the bank began from its very commencement and continued to the end of its career?—I am not prepared to say that, but I now know that they continued to be indebted to the bank for large sums of money.

When did you come to know that ?—After the disclosures in these proceedings, by reading in the papers.

Can you say to what extent they were indebted to the bank ?—My idea was that they were indebted to the bank to the extent of about a lakh or a lakh and half individually.

In reply to the Court, the Advocate-General said that Jaffer's brothers were indebted to the bank to the extent of fifteen lakhs.

Witness continuing said that he did not know how much was advanced to Ahamdobhoy Naimey Khairaz, and that he did not know who he was.

The Court: Were there other directors also who were taking the same sort of interest as you with the same qualifications ?—Yes, Sir Balchandra and Mr. Idroos were like myself and Dr. G. B. Patel was also in the same category. The others were all business men.

The Court to the Advocate-General: He admits absolute ignorance of banking and financial business. He admits that he did not take any great interest in the bank, and. that he placed implicit confidence in the reports placed before him. What information do you expect from him? How can you get any information from him which he has not got and which is not at his disposal?

The Advocate-General: But I want to know how he sanctioned them?

OBJECT OF THE COMPANIES ACT.

The Court: But the object of this section of the Companies Act is not to get evidence for future prosecution, but to get information.

The Advocate-General said he wanted to ask him some questions about the balance-sheet, and the Court consented.

The Advocate-General: Now, you knew that Rahim was a large debtor of the bank?—I knew that he was indebted to the bank.

You put your name in the balance-sheet ?—Yes.

Did you check the balance-sheet before you put your name to it ?

Witness here began to explain, when the Advocate-General interrupted and asked witness to answer his questions.

The Court to Advocate-General: Mr. Advocate-General, I am not appearing as counsel for the witness, but I cannot confine him to giving answers without a word of explanation. This is an inquiry for lucid information, and the witness would not be given an opportunity to explain himself. Therefore, I cannot confine myself to answers.

The Court then asked witness to say what he had to say, and he said that the manager placed before them the balance-sheet which was first signed by the auditor, then by the accountant and next by the manager. The directors asked them whether everything was correct, and if an thing was wanting. They asked them whether the books had been inspected properly, and if everything was in order. After getting the proper answers, they put their signatures.

The Advocate-General: In the balance-sheet for June 30, 1912, the amount entered against the "amount due from the directors" is "nil ?"—There was no such column in that. (Laughter.)

You are a lawyer ?—Yes.

And I suppose you know that the Companies Act provides a form for a balance-sheet ?

The Court: They are not expected to know every provision in an Act.

The Advocate-General to witness: But you knew the Companies Act provided a form ?—Yes. I knew that the Companies Act provided a form but I have not read it as yet.

RAHIM'S INDEBTEDNESS.

Witness then said that if his attention were drawn to the fact of the indebtedness of Rahim, he would have insisted on it being entered in the balance-sheet.

The Advocate-General then again began to question witness about certain transactions, when the Court said that this information was in the books, and the provisions of the section only contemplated the examination of witnesses for information which the liquidator had not got. The Advocate-General then said that he wanted to know how the directors sanctioned these loans, and if the witness admitted the statements put by him, time could be saved.

Witness consented to this, and he was taken through several items in the minute-book.

The Advocate-General: Is a *hudla* a transaction ?—Well, I do not know. (Laughter.)

You authorised the manager to enter into it ?—As far as my knowledge goes, we did not authorise the manager to do it.

A resolution dated Feb. 12, 1913, authorising *hudla* transactions for ten to fifteen lakhs, which was to have been obtained from other banks, was shown to witness.

The Advocate-General: Did you initial them ?—My initials were put under the Lucknow branch business.

Witness explained to the Court that *hudla* business being a Bombay business should have gone along with the Bombay business and not after the Lucknow business. If his initials were for the *hudla* transaction, they were not in their proper place, but they would be in the proper place for the Luckow business. And the Lucknow business did not bear his initials.

The Court: What do you suggest ?—I cannot say anything at present.

Why could you not say that now ? If you are sure that you have not seen the resolution, somebody must have entered it there. Do you mean to suggest that it is an interpolation by Jaffer?—I cannot say whether it has been done by Jaffer or by somebody else.

But you say it is an interpolation ?—Yes.

The Advocate-General: Do you say it is a forgery ?—It is, so far as my recollection goes.

You initialled the whole paragraph ?—Yes, but those initials are for the Lucknow business.

For the Lucknow business only?—Yes.

Are you sure that this *hudla* business was the only Bombay business in that transaction ?—The first portion refers to the Bombay business, and the last portion to Lucknow.

His Lordship looking into the book said that the Bombay business came in the first portion of the paragraph, and then the Lucknow business. The *hudla* transaction came immediately after the Lucknow transaction. After these, there were other resolutions which also referred to the branches. This *hudla* transaction ought to have gone along with the Bombay business.

Witness, continuing, said that the fair minutes were not generally circulated among the directors.

The Advocate-General then produced the rough minute-book, and another resolution sanctioning a *hudla* transaction was then shown to the witness and he said he had put his initials to it.

THE MINUTE-BOOK.

The Advocate-General tendered the rough minute-book and asked witness whether he had not initialled the rough minutes of the proceedings of Feb. 6.

Witness said that the initials on the top, "K. K.," might be his.

The Advocate-General: On Feb. 20 Jaffer Joosub sent round the rough minute-books to you?—

Mr. Davar, barrister, asked whether the Advocate-General was cross-examining Mr. Kazi to protect Jaffer Joosub from the charge of forgery, or to get information under section 162 of the Companies Act.

The Court: This looks as if the Advocate-General supports Jaffer's cause.

The Court, to the witness: These initials to the circular are yours ?—The initials on the top, "K. K," might be mine. I cannot say.

Mr. Davar said he would like to see the book, when the Advocate-General said he declined to tender the minutes.

The Court: I do not wish it to appear that I am hampering the official liquidator in taking evidence, but it is the official liquidator's duty, in the conduct of liquidation, not to take sides, but to conduct the proceedings of the liquidation without regard to one interest or another. Here are the minutes on which you cross-examine this witness, and on which answers have been taken. You first tendered it and now you say you will not tender it. If you do that, it apears to me that the liquidator's attitude is not fair.

The Advocate-General: I am sorry to see that your Lordship thinks that I am conducting the case in a one-sided manner.

The Court: I do not say that, but there must not be even the semblance of a favour one way or the other to one party.

The Advocate-General: Which party?

The Court: It looks as if it is an attempt to protect Jaffer Joosub.

The Advocate-General: How?

OBJECTION BY THE COURT.

The Court: An application was made to me with the knowledge of your solicitors, that Sir Balchandra Krishna, Kazi Kabiruddin and some other directors have alleged that this paragraph was not there when the minutes were placed before them and they allege that their permission to insert this was not taken and that this is a forgery, and for that they have obtained from the court an order for a photograph of these minutes. Now Kazi was one of the directors, and this cross-examination which is with a view to show that Jaffer Joosub is innocent and the directors are liars, I think, is unfair.

The Advocate-General: Am I not entitled to ask questions?

The Court. You are cross-examining the witness with a view to show that he is a liar. That is unfair conduct.

The Advocate-General. The liquidator wants to get at the truth.

The Court: Is it right that he should keep documents behind ? This document shown to the witness was cross-examined for many minutes and his answers have been recorded, and when they want to inspect the document, you say that you do not want to tender it.

The Advocate-General then explained that he did not want to protect any side.

The judge observed that the section did not contemplate cross-examination with a view to test whether an action would stand against him or whether he could be made liable.

The Advocate-General then said that he had no objection to the minutes being kept in court, provided he was allowed to take copies of it. He objected simply because he would have difficulty in referring to the books.

The Court observed that he had no objection in allowing the books being kept in the liquidator's office, and the Advocate-General then tendered the books.

The further enquiry was adjourned for Thursday.

The hired transport "Rohilla" will sail from Karachi to-day.

BORAH CEMETERY DISPUTE.

POLICE COMMISSIONER DECLINES TO INTERFERE.

NO DESECRATION COMMITTED.

The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, has replied to the petitions of a number of Borahs complaining that the graves of their dead relatives in the Borah cemetery behind the Sir Adamji Peerbhoy sanatorium, in Charni-road, had been desecrated and asking that enquiries be made into the matter and the offenders brought to book. The police have replied to them that from oral and documentary evidence they are satisfied that no offence had been committed. The police believe that the complaint is due to a dispute between two parties, and they, therefore, decline to interfere in the matter.

AMIR OF KABUL.

REFERENCE IN DURBAR SPEECH TO RECENT PLOTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 18.

The Amir of Kabul is reported to have held a great Durbar recently, and in a speech to have made reference to the recent conspiracy. It was, he said, the second time that such a defection had been attempted since he came to the throne and in each instance those who had plotted against him had been duly punished. He reminded his listeners that he had sought to benefit his subjects by constructing roads and canals, and by lightening the revenue demands in some parts of the country. He asked in return loyalty to himself as Ruler and dwelt upon the ingratitude of those who had conspired against him.

Later reports state that the documents seized in connection with the plot concocted by the late Yunas Khan are being examined by a small committee of Sardars, and more persons may be arrested.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

APPOINTMENTS, POSTINGS, ETC.

Major F. E. Buchanan, Royal Scots Fusiliers, has assumed the duties of Brigade Major, Rangoon Brigade.

Colonel T. H. Hardy, Indian Army, to be officiating Assistant Quarter Master General, Quetta Division.

12th Pioneers.—Lieutenant T.M.O. Catterson-Smith to be Adjutant vice Captain G. C. Denton.

80th Infantry.—Lieutenant B. A. Rudkin to be officiating Quarter Master.

106th Pioneers.—Lieutenant V.W.C. Moore Lane to be officiating Quarter Master.

67th Punjabis.—Captain E. Dickson, Double Company Commander pro tem, 74th Punjabis, to be Double Company Commander, vice Major A. V. Alexander transferred to the 74th Punjabis, and to remain seconded.

67th Punjabis.—Captain N. Ogis, Double Company Officer, to be double Company Commander pro tem, vice Captain E. Dickson seconded.

67th Pujabis.—Major W. R. B. Colan, Double Company Commander, to be 2nd-in-Command, vice Major A. V. Alexander transferred to the 74th Punjabis.

The undermentioned officers have been granted leave :—

Captain E. K. Twiss, 10th Jats, 1 year, ex India, General.

Lieutenant J. S. Drew, 2nd Bn., Cameron Highlanders, 8 months, ex India, general.

Lieutenant H. C. Methuen, 2nd Battalion, Cameron Highlanders, 8 months and 10 days, ex India, general.

2nd-Lieutenant I. C. Grant, 2nd Battalion, Cameron Highlanders, 8 months, ex India, general.

Major J. G. Foster, Royal Army Medical Corps, 6 months, ex India, general.

Captain D. E. Robertson, 11th (K. E. O.) Lancers, 6 months, ex India, medical certificate.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave :—

Major A. Howlett, 39th Central India Horse, to 31st March 1914, private affairs.

Major A. L. Longhurst, 7th Gurkhas, 3 months, medical certificate.

Captain G. Henderson, 38th Central India Horse, 4 months, private affairs.

Lieutenant R. A. MacKean, 10th Jats, to 10ht June 1914, medical certificate.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. E. Banbury, on becoming unemployed, is permitted to reside ex India.

FOREIGN CABLES.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.
Via Teheran Perfect, Via Turkey Perfect. Via Suez Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect, Via Turkey Perfect Via Suez Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect. Via Valentia Perfect Via Direct Cable Perfect.
Australia.	**China.**	**Africa.**
Via Penang Perfect. Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect. Via Amoor Perfect. Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect. Via Lisbon St Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign essages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 18th November.

NOTICES.

Telegrams in code language for Turkey are now admissible (21-10-13.)

Communication having been restored with Chihuhua rates for this place are same as shown in section four of telegraph guide against exico-altar Arizpe etc (25-10-13.)

Ahwaz line interrupted (6-11-13).

MAJOR-GENERAL P. S. WILKINSON has arrived to take command of the Secunderabad Station and the 1st Infantry Brigade, vice Major-General Kenyon Slaney, retired. General Wilkinson was Inspector-General, West African Frontier Forces, and served in the Niger expedition and Ashante.

THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

TYPICAL CONGESTED AREA IN UNDRIA ST.

IMPROVEMENTS ESTIMATED AT TEN LAKHS.

A meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon, the Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr, chairman of the board presiding.

The applicant for the lease of plot No. 33, Agripada Estate, to allow him to let the ground floor of his building for office purposes to the Western India Turf Club, one of the conditions of the lease being that the building shall be used for residential purposes only, was considered.

The chairman stated that, when this question came up for discussion on the last occasion, it was postponed for enquiry as to whether the neighbours had any objection to permission being granted. He had received some objections, but they were not important and he, therefore, was of opinion that the application be ignored and that the board consent to the proposal for a year.

Sir Ibhrahim said that those objections should be considered, and the board should not give up its principle.

Sir Sassoon David agreed with Sir Ibhrahim and moved an amendment that the applicant be informed that the board would not depart from its principle.

The amendment was passed unanimously.

DETAILS OF SCHEME.

The report of the Improvement Committee No. 3, on the Undria Street improvement scheme, No. 41, was considered. The total gross outlay on the scheme is estimated to be Rs. 10,00,000. After deducting Rs. 4,82,600 the cost of the building retained and the land loss is estimated at Rs. 5,17,400. The following from the chairman's minute explains the scheme:—The area proposed to be dealt with is one of those typical areas which make up the bulk of the most congested quarters of the city, consisting of two long rows of house-sites between two parallel streets with a sweeper's gully, 3ft. or 4ft. broad between them.

When the Improvement Committee inspected some of these typical areas last year, it was pointed out that a very substantial improvement could be effected without much loss of time and without much interference with the houses and their inhabitants by the simple measure of demolishing the backs of the houses to a sufficient extent to leave a 20ft. open space instead of a 3ft. or 4ft. gully between them.

It was pointed out that under the law, as it now stands, the main object, i.e., the broadening of the 3ft. gully to 20ft. could not be secured without the notification of the whole area and the inclusion of every house as a whole in the schedule for acquisition, and that therefore the great advantages of rapid procedure, small outlay, small loss, and little interference with houses, owners and tenants would be wanting.

It was nevertheless decided that, if only for the purpose of demonstration, it would be a good thing to apply this method to a small area, as soon as funds became available without waiting for an amendment of the law.

The board then adopted the report and resolved that it should be sent to the Government for sanction.

MILITARY RELIEFS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, NOV. 18.

The hired transport "Rewa" left Southampton on November 13, with the following on board, and is expected to arrive at Bombay on December 4: —2nd Battalion Royal Black Watch Highlanders, 55 men; 1st Battalion Munster Fusiliers, 100 men; 2nd Battalion North Lancashire Regiment, 90 men; 7th Dragoon Guards, 45 men; 4th Worcestershire Regiment, 130 men; 1st Battalion Dublin Fusiliers, 90 men; 7th Hussars, 25 men; 14th Hussars, 45 men; 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, 63 men; 1st Battalion, Border Regiment, 110 men; 2nd Battalion East Kent Regiment, 100 men; 1st Dragoon Guards, 64 men; Royal Garrison Artillery, 22 men; Royal Horse Artillery, 24 men; Royal Field Artillery, 87 men and Royal Engineers Details.

THE BHIL DISPUTE.

MANGAD HILL CLEARED BY BRITISH TROOPS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 18.

Regarding the disturbance in the Bhil country, the latest information is that, after prolonged and repeated endeavours by Messrs. Barrow and Hudson and by Major Hamilton to effect a settlement of the dispute, it was reluctantly decided to advance and clear the Mangad Hill on which the Bhils were assembled. This was done on the morning of the 17th, when the troops surrounded the Bhils and arrested about 900, including their leaders, Punja and Govind Garh. All the Bhils, except the leaders, were on the same day dismissed to their homes, and the villagers, after being personally warned by Mr. Barrow, Commissioner of the Northern Division, against any renewal of the disurbance which can now be regarded as closed.

MULLAH POWINDAH'S SUCCESSOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 18.

The *Pioneer* Frontier correspondent states:—The followers of the late Mullah Powindah gathered at Makin to consider the question of appointing his successor, the choice lying between his son and one of his nephews. Nothing was settled, as several influential men among the Mahsuds opposed the idea of nominating anyone.

CAPTAIN R. H. CHENVIX FRENCH, on return from leave, has taken over charge of the post of Under Secretary, Foreign Department, from Mr. B. J. Claney, I.C.S., who has proceeded on combined leave.

NEW SHERIFF OF BOMBAY.

THE HON. MR. CHINOY SELECTED.

It is understood that the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Meherali Chinoy has been selected to be the Sheriff of Bombay for 1914, and the appointment will be officially announced shortly. The present Sheriff, the Hon. Mr. H. R. Greaves, will vacate the Shrievalty in the middle of December.

The Hon. Mr. Chinoy is well-known in his community. He is a member of the Bombay Legislative Council, representing the Mahomedan community. He is also a member of the Bombay Corporation and the chairman of the Standing Committee. He is a native of Cutch and is carrying on a large business with the Far East.

PETROLEUM WELLS IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

LARGE OUTPUT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Nov. 18.

Information has been received from the Persian Gulf by the *Sind Gazette* that the Anglo-Persian Oil Co. recently bought a flowing well producing at the rate of 400 tons of petroleum per day. The field where they are operating is one of good wells and no boring is completed without producing oil. The oil is treated at a refinery on the island of Abodan at the mouth of the Karun River which runs into the Persian Gulf near Mahommerah. The refinery has a capacity of 800 tons per day. It is this company that is supplying liquid fuel to the North-Western Railway for the locomotive trials about to take place between Karachi and Padidan.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by the Hon. Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, C. I. E. V. D Commanding.

Bombay, 19th November, 1913.

1238. The next Class of Instruction in Fire, Aid will be held at Head Quarters on Monday, the 1st December.

1239 Parade—The Battalion will parade as strong as possible with the Garrison for inspection by the Commander-in-Chief on Friday the 21st Instant. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 7-30 a.m.

Dress—Review Order, Khaki Medals will be worn.

The Parade will be over by 9 a.m.

If There will be a practice parade as strong as possible to-day Wednesday the 19th Instant. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's statue at 7-30 a.m.

Dress—Drill Order Khaki.

1240 Parade The usual parade hold this Wednesday evening is cancelled.

1241. Issue of Arms—Members are requested to draw their arms and accoutrements early. The Armoury will be open for issue of arms from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. on Saturdays, closed on Thursdays and Sundays.

1242 Meeting—There will be a General Meeting of the members of the Sergents Mess at Head Quarters Council Head on Tuesday the 25th instant at 6-30 p.m.

All members are requested to be present.

1243 Command—Major H. F. Balch having returned from leave resumes command of "G" Company from this date.

1244. Enrolments—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "G" Company.

No 76 3 Vol J G Watkin No 7601 V F E Fox

1245 Promotion—The Commandant is pleased to make the following appointment.

To be Lance Corporal.

No 7326 Vol H W Kilby "G" Company.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Capt.,
Adjutant, B.V.R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Col the Hon. A. Hill Trevor, Commanding.

Bombay, 18th November, 1913.

191 Parade—The parade ordered for Wednesday 19th and Friday 21st November 1913 are Cancelled.

284 Parade Wednesday 19th instant. Squad Drill and Rifle Exercises at 7 p.m at Head Quarters under Section Commanders.

Dress:—Pl in Clothes.

288 First Aid Examination—The First Aid Class Examination will be held at B V A Head Quarters by Captain G F I Hackness I M S, at 9-0 p.m on Thursday 20th November 1913.

(Sd). E. P. CUDLIP, Captain R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE

There will be a subscription Dance at the Town Hall on Tuesday 25th November 1913 at 9-30 p.m

Admission by Ticket only.

Tickets—For members of the Corps Rs 3.

For Non-Members Rs 5.

Each ticket includes admission for one Lady free of charge.

Extra Ladies tickets Re 1

Tickets can be obtained at Head-quarters or from Sergts of the Corps.

No tickets will be sold after 12 noon on Tuesday 25th November 1913.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Squadron Order by Lieut.-Col. Sir Henry Procter, A.D.C., Commanding.

Bombay, 19th November, 1913.

1 Orderly N C Officer for the week—Corpl. J R Webster.

2 Riding School daily for Recruits and members of the Corps from 7-5 a.m.

Dress—Mufti.

3 Members who have not already drawn their Arms and accoutrements from Head-Quarters are requested to do so without delay and obtain a receipt for same.

4 The Range at Santa Cruz is allotted to "C" Troop for Class Firing this week end. Train leaves Church Gate Station on Saturday afternoon at 2-55 p.m. on Sunday morning 7-5 a.m.

5 The Squadron will take part in a rehearsal parade with the Troops in the Garrison today Wednesday, the 19th instant.

RendezvousQueens Statue 7-30 a.m punctually.

Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki, with arms.

The Salsette detachment are specially requested to attend.

(Sd.), D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

STATE BANQUET.

GOVERNOR WELCOMED BY COOCH BEHAR.

COURTESIES EXCHANGED WITH NEW MAHARAJAH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COOCH BEHAR, NOV. 18.

Yesterday afternoon there was a grand display of fireworks which was viewed from the palace by Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Carmichael and their Highnesses the Maharajah and Maharanee.

In the evening a State banquet was given by His Highness in His Excellency's honour.

In proposing His Excellency's health, the Maharajah said: "Permit me first to assure Your Excellency that the impression made upon my mind by the ceremony of this afternoon will never be effaced, and that I shall endeavour, with the assistance of my councillors and officers, to maintain the traditions of administration established by my father and handed down by my brother, developing the resources of my State steadily and in harmony with the spirit of progress which is characteristic of the present age.

"The advancement of education which my father had so much at heart, will receive my special attention, and in the cause of female education I have the advantage of my dear mother's enthusiasm and of the assistance of the Maharanee whose knowledge of her father's efforts in that cause in Baroda will be of material help to me.

"You, Sir, have accomplished a great deal, and are much interested in the question of a pure water-supply in Bengal. My dear father was also interested in this question and intimated a scheme which is still in operation for the supply of pure water for the country districts of this State, and I hope, as my resources will permit me, to continue and extend this good work. Our loyalty to the British Raj is well known and has been proved in the past. Our troops fought in the Lushai Hills and in Bhutan, and my father, whenever the occasion arose, offered his services in the field; in fact, he actually took an active part in the Tirah campaign and was under fire on several occasions. Though I myself hold no military rank, I shall ever hold myself in readiness to offer my own services and the resources of my State to the British Government in case of need."

LORD CARMICHAEL'S REPLY.

In reply, Lord Carmichael thanked the Maharaja for the kind words which he had spoken. His Excellency recalled the memory of the late Maharajah, and continued: "The fact that you are his brother makes me more than willing to give to you any advice or any sympathy such as you had asked for from me. You have to-day taken on yourself great responsibilities, and sincerely trust that you will prove a worthy successor to your brother and to your father. I believe you will have the traditions of your family and your house to live up to, and family traditions can do much for a man. You have the traditions of the school where you were educated. Live up to it if you claim it as the best of schools. I for one shall not dispute the claim, for I know what it has done for many of my friends. You have the example of your father and the example, too, of that gracious lady, your mother, of whose work in furthering one of the objects you have set for yourself you have just reminded me of. And as you have also just told me you have the support of another gracious lady whose family traditions and whose personal incarnations alike will render her an efficient help-mate in carrying out your aims. If you can secure to your people a pure water-supply and a sound education for women as well as for men, you will do much to help all who live in India, whether in your own State or outside of it.

"I trust the occasion may never arise which shall put your promise of willing military service in battle to the test, but I assure you that I look for your promise as no empty boast, and that I believe you and your people would, if call d upon, prove loyal and true supporters of Great Britain as your forbears have been in the days past.

"You have ready, to assist you in your task, many old and tried servants of your State. You have claimed the full sympathy of the Government of India and of the Government of Bengal and I am glad that you have with you at this juncture a man with the experience of my friend, Mr. Collin. Your brother came freely to me for advice and for sympathy when he needed this, and if ever you should feel that you too need it, I promise that, so long as I am in India, you may rely upon me to give you the best help I can."

After the banquet, His Highness held a reception which was attended by all the officials of the State and the principal residents.

To-day, Mr. and Mrs. Collin entertained Lord and Lady Carmichael and the Maharaja and Maharanee at lunch at the Nilcoti.

Some of the members of His Excellency's staff went out with Prince Victor in the hope of finding a leopard but were unsuccessful.

There will be another party at the palace this evening, and Their Excellencies will leave Cooch-Behar at 10-30 p.m.

THE Maharajah of Gwalior arrived in Madras yesterday, as a guest at Government House.

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ENGINEERS RECRUITED FOR INDIA.

ADVISABILITY OF ENGLISH TRAINING.

THE SALARY PROBLEM.

DELHI, Nov. 18.

At the resumed enquiry of the Public Services Commission this morning, Mr. M. Nethersole, Inspector-General of Irrigation, was the first witness examined. There were a few visitors, among whom being were ladies.

Examined by the Chairman, witness said he had been occupying his present position since March, 1912. He was more or less the Consulting Engineer for irrigation projects and had nothing much to do in carrying out these projects beyond giving advice.

Referring to the question of recruitment in England, witness laid great stress on men of character and high social status. If that was not done, it would have a deteriorating effect. Indians were in the habit of saying so and so was a pucca sahib and so and so was not. If it was not possible to get the best possible men, care should be taken to have men of as high an average as possible. He laid great stress on retired officers of the Public Works Department forming a selection committee in England, failing which, men with knowledge of Indian conditions should strongly be represented on the selection committee. The present system of recruitment was quite good, if properly carried out. He would not object to the Secretary of State making a ten per cent. recruitment of Indians if good candidates were available.

DISTINCTION BETWEEN THE SERVICES.

Regarding the breaking down of the distinction between the Imperial and Provincial services, witness thought that so far as the superior service was concerned there should be no distinction.

Replying to further questions, witness said that as far as he knew, Southern India people would not come to Roorkee College as they would prefer to have a college in their own Presidency. He would send the Indians recruited in this country for one year to England to put in practical training there.

Questioned by Lord Ronaldshay regarding the appointment by the Secretary of State of ten per cent of Indians, witness said that to maintain such recruitment as a definitely fixed rule would be a great mistake, as in some years there may be a sufficient number of capable men and the remaining posts would then have to be filled by "rotters." The rule should read "The Secretary of State *may* appoint" instead of "*shall* appoint."

Mr. Chaubal: Do you think that the salaries they are receiving as assistant engineers are sufficient for the needs of life in this country.

Witness: I think they are very liberal. I am comparing them with those of engineers at Home.

MARKET VALUE OF ENGINEERS.

Replying to Mr. Sly, Mr. Nethersole said he did not think Civil Engineers were paid according to their market value. It was not possible to recruit candidates for public service at the market value.

In reply to Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, Mr. Nethersole said that permission was given to engineers to accept fees for professional advice given to such bodies as the Municipalities when the permission of the head of the department was obtained. Fees accepted in such cases were very small.

Witness remarked that the case of Mr. Lutyens and Mr. Baker should not be considered. There was not much scope for Government engineers to give professional advice to private persons.

Sir Valentine Chirol asked with regard to recruitment in England and India, could one assume that the standard of honesty was the same with the Indian and British members of the service?

Mr. Nethersole said there was a large difference in character which had not been eradicated.

Sir Valentine Chirol: You have to level up Indians to the same moral character that we have in the European service. That would be one reason for the desirability of maintaining a considerable British element in the service.

HONESTY AND CHARACTER.

Mr. Nethersole: I would not put it on the ground of honesty, but it is more a matter of temperament and national genius. The Englishman is more practical, the Indian more or less metaphysical.

Mr. Justice Rahim took strong objection to the remarks of Mr. Nethersole and asked the chairman permission to further examine Mr. Nethersole on the question of the comparative honesty of Europeans and Indians.

The Chairman: The answer of Mr. Nethersole, I understand, related not so much to honesty or character as differences in feeling.

Mr. Rahim strongly pressing the point to examine Mr. Nethersole, the public withdrew and Mr. Nethersole was examined in camera.

The second witness was Mr. F. C. Rose, representative of the Imperial Engineers, the Punjab. Replying to the chairman's question, he said, imported labour should be taken at a higher rate. He suggested a system of nomination and examination at Roorkee, instead of open competition. By this means he could get a better class of men. He was of opinion that practical training in England was useful, as candidates could come back to this country with definite ideas.

Rai Bahadur Ganga Ram, the third witness, said he had now retired altogether from the service. He recommended the abolition of the Provincial Service as it now existed. He would most certainly advise, where possible, the sending to England of candidates recruited in India. He himself went after ten years' Indian service and found the experience very useful.

Replying to a question of Mr. Chaubal, witness said he did not agree with the view expressed that an Indian engineer was lacking in energy, ability, want of power of organisation, etc.

Lala Wazir Chand Chopra, representative of the Provincial Engineers, the Punjab, was the last witness examined to-day. He said that the engineers turned out by the Indian Engineering Colleges were well suited for service in this country, and urged that the natives of India should be eligible for nomination in England.

The Commission adjourned till to-morrow.

DEVELOPMENT OF BOMBAY.

THE WESTERN SIDE OF THE ISLAND.

HOUSING OF THE POOR.

Below we give a further instalment of the written statement prepared for the Development Committee.

The Hon. Mr. James Chrystal says :—

As I am not in touch with the progress of the work at present being carried out in the north-eastern side of the Island referred to in clauses 1, 2 and 3 of paragraph 4, I regret that I cannot offer any comment thereon, except that I am fully in sympathy with the development of the district in question on the lines indicated in what is known as the Improvement Trust Scheme V.

With regard to points mentioned under clause 4 of paragraph 4, I feel that I should at the outset state that, though I believe that the reclamation of Back Bay may be necessary and desirable at some future date, I am not in favour of this work being taken in hand until the existing areas available for the development of the city are utilised. The first move in this direction is, in my opinion, the opening up of the western districts from the Hornby Vellard to Bandra Causeway. There is a large area of land available here to meet the requirements referred to in sub-clauses (c) and (e). To develope this district, it is essential that the sewage nuisance at Love Grove should be abolished, and I consider that the removal of this nuisance is one of the most urgent and pressing needs of the City at the moment, and that it should not be delayed.

In a short time the centre of the cotton trade will be removed from Middle Colaba. This will release a fairly large area with many excellent frontages which I think might be utilised for the requirements mentioned in sub-clauses (a) and (b) in so far as the proposed new Government and public buildings are by nature closely associated with the existing buildings of a similar character at present located in the fort districts; that is to say, any additional buildings such as a new Council Hall, Public Hall, or extensions of the Secretariat, High Court or University might find sites in the Middle Colaba area, but any new Technical or Engineering College, and Institutions not closely associated or dependent on the immediate control and administration of a parent institution already established in the Fort might be allotted sites on the southern end of the suggested new developments in the north of the Island.

NEW ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.

It will be seen from the above that I am opposed to increasing, at present, the residential possibilities of the Fort and Colaba districts, and favour rather the improvement and extension of those in the direction of the north. The arguments I have heard that heads of firms, etc., desire to live close to their offices, are in my opinion contrary to the experience of cities at home where the whole tendency of this class of people is to live in the suburbs and out of town. Following the scheme of development I have outlined, I think a site in the neighbourhood of the Hornby Vellard might be found for the new St. George's Hospital, as in future years this would be a more central position (in view of the increased population in the North) than Middle Colaba which I have heard suggested as a possible site for this new Hospital.

As the hill of Trombay has been adversely reported upon by Mr. P. J. Mead, I.C.S., as lacking in sites for an extensive residential quarter, the objects mentioned in sub-clause (d) might be served by reserving land in the neighbourhood of Cordi. The flat land from the east of the railway up to the foot of this hill and to the Thana Creek might also be used for industrial purposes. The latter is an area that will be accessible by sea as well as by rail.

The present lines of the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Railways will serve the areas suggested for development, but this service must be well supplemented by tramways and wide roads. I think the new road at present under construction through Worli and Mahim will prove too narrow for the traffic that it may ultimately have to carry when this portion of the Island is fully developed.

HON. MR. MUNMOHANDAS RAMJI.

ONE-ROOM TENEMENTS.

The Hon. Mr. Munmohandas Ramji states :

The following are my answers to the issues raised in paragraph 4 of your letter:—

(i) This question contemplates probably the measures sketched forth in the resolution of the Government, dated the 14th June 1909. With regard to the chawls for the poor, there has been a provision made only for 15,000 people while the original idea was to make accommodation for 75,000 people. The scheme of the widening of the Abdul Rehman Street has been taken in hand, though in an altered form, despite the protest of a large section of the public. The project of the joining of the Reay and the Frere Roads has also been taken up.

(ii) There have been no modifications in the scheme referred to in (i) so far as I know.

(iii) I do no suggest any modifications.

(iv) :—

(a) This question and the one immediately following it (b) are rather vague and general. Without knowing the date on which these questions must have been based, e.g., the exact requirements of Government institutions in near future, it is difficult to answer them.

(c) I think that the main need for residential quarters if felt by the middle and the poor classes. The abnormal rise in prices and in the rents presses the most heavily on these two classes which would welcome any scheme which would provide them with healthy residential quarters at moderate rent. For the upper middle classes I would recommend the development of Salsette and Mahim. The lower middle and the poor classes will always like to live near their place of work and any proposal, which aims at removing them to a distance from this, will prove a failure. Cheap chawls should therefore be built for them in the B, C, E and F wards. The following figures will show what is the number of one room tenements and their proportion and the number of people living in them in these wards.

Wards	Number of people.	Number of tenements.	Proportion of this to the total.
B ...	111,667	27,535	9·51
C ...	135,214	31,050	10·19
E ...	212,293	45,075	90·37
F ...	73 836	17,948	83·29

There is no need for special accommodation in the case of the wealthy classes which I think, have already sufficient provision for them in the Malabar Hill, Fort, Gamdevi and Colaba localities.

(d) It is essentially necessary to reserve a large space in the Northern portion of the Island for the industries, both those already existing and those likely to be developed in near future.

(e) It is necessary to reserve and create open spaces for purposes of recreation and health.

(f) Such a provision should be provided.

(v) I think that there is a great necessity for providing a sufficient number of chawls for the poor workmen. The City would be rendered healthier by the provision of cheap and healthy dwelling places.

The following are my answers to questions raised in paragraph 5 of your letters:—

(a) I fear it would be highly ruinous to start any scheme for the removal of long established institutions like the University buildings and the colleges grouped in their neighbourhood, the Secretariat and the High Court. If any more space is required for the expansion of the City in the Fort, removal of the Cotton Green and the Military Cantonment will supply a greater area than could be made available by the removal of the buildings aforesaid.

PUBLIC'S POINT OF VIEW.

(b) The question does not tell us as to what is the expected extension in future of these institutions. Anyhow I think that under any circumstances no recourse should be had to reclamation, against which the public justly protests as being an useless, unnecessary and abnormally expensive scheme. I hope I shall be excused for asserting with emphasis that in any scheme for a sane and rational development of the City, this fatuous proposal of the reclamation should be tabooed. My firm conviction is that it will only benefit the wealthy classes which, as I observed above, do not stand in much need of sympathy for the present. I may be allowed to quote below a portion of my letter to the *Times of India* on this subject. I am aware that the question of the reclamation is not directly before us, but it is because I fear that some excuses may be found out for it by introducing it indirectly that I would like to expose the fallacies lying at the root of the whole scheme.

"It is estimated that 60,000 square yards will be taken up annually for a period of sixty years which is said to be a conservative estimate by some of the supporters of the scheme. I am not optimistic enough to think like this. According to the Census of 1901, there were 88 bungalows in A ward and 975 bungalows in D ward. Unfortunately, the Census Report for 1911 has omitted several important tables of which that relating to bungalows is one. Still, taking the total number of bungalows for A and D wards as 1,200 (which would be a liberal estimate) at present, and the rate of increase 100 in the next fifty years, it will be seen that the land likely to be taken up in this wise will be 1,800,000 yards in fifty years, estimating 1,500 square yards for each bungalow. On the other hand, according to the estimate of the Government if the scheme is to be a fairly successful one, at least 3,600,000 square yards will require to be taken up in 60 years, *i. e.*, almost double of the ordinary and natural rate of increase. There is thus a probability of the calculations regarding the new scheme being upset.

LIMITED BENEFIT.

"It may be perhaps contended that not only people living in bungalows but also in 5 and 6-room tenements at present will be able to secure places on the land proposed to be reclaimed. It is interesting to note that the number of 5-room and 6-room tenements according to the Census of 1911 is 1,900 and 2,674 respectively, and the number of persons living in the same is 14,013 and 25,282 respectively, for the whole of Bombay, showing the extremely limited portion of the population to whose wants, if any, the new scheme would cater. Carrying our enquiry still further, we may see the number of tenements and persons living therein in A and D wards, people from which wards will be mostly likely to take advantage of the new site.

	Number.
A Ward—5 room tenements ...	333
Do. persons ...	1,821
Do. 6 room tenements ...	525
Do. persons ...	3,673
D Ward—5 room tenements ...	544
Do. persons ...	3,071
Do. 6 room tenements ...	854
Do. persons ...	7,285

It will be thus seen that there are only about 16,000 people who are likely to take advantage of the new scheme."

I beg, therefore, to suggest that the Government should have nothing to do with this scheme.

(c) I am against reclamation.

Finally, I should wish that the Government should make provision in their budget for liberal allotments to projects for the development and expansion of Bombay and that the Municipal Corporation may be entrusted with the work of carrying out of the scheme for the development of the City wherever these are decided upon.

SIR JUGMOHANDAS VURJEEVUNDAS.

CLEARING OF MAHIM WOODS.

Sir Jugmohandas Vurjeevundas says :—

I do not think that any other area in the vicinity of the city could be more suited to relieve the town of its congested situation with its increasing rents for the accommodation of all classes of people than the large area lying between Dadar and Mahim called the Mahim Woods. This vast plot should be mapped out for the purpose of providing residential quarters. If this proposal is adopted and the woods cleared, I am of opinion that there will come forth purchasers to purchase plots to build the houses suitable to general requirements.

Naturally the eastern part, the price for which would be cheaper, will be acquired to build cheap dwelling-houses which would provide for the lower class of people, and the other part as well as that near the sea will provide for sites for the building of the well-to-do and the wealthy people.

The scheme of clearing the Mahim Woods should be taken up in hand and the distribution of plots should not be on sectional basis, *i. e.*, not in favour of one particular class or classes. It is a well-known fact that at present the middle classes are in greater want of suitable dwellings at reasonable rates in the suburban locality, than either the poor or the wealthy. It is expected that the poor people will find suitable quarters for them in the town as the number of middle class people now in the town will be reduced. When therefore the woods are cleared it is quite natural that the well-to-do people will try to occupy that place. Again, it is always found that the labouring classes prefer to stay in the vicinity of the factories or other places of their employment, so I do not think that they would prefer to occupy the place that could be allotted to them in the Mahim Woods. It is, however, most essential and more suitable if poor-houses on the model of those built by the Improvement Trust are built in E, F, and G. Wards, for these localities are both convenient and suitable to the social and religious purposes of the poor owing to the proximity of the places usually visited by them. I may here suggest that mill-owners also should be induced to build chawls for their employees near the factories.

DEVELOPMENT OF SALSETTE.

The development of Salsette should also be undertaken as it would provide for the upper middle class. It is hardly necessary to have any special provision for the wealthy class who have enough room on the Malabar Hill, Gamdevi, Fort and Colaba localities.

The expansion of the industries already existing and those coming into being require a large area reserved for them in the northern part of the Island so that they may not unnecessarily occupy other areas suitable for other purposes in future.

Allotment of open spaces for purposes of public gardens and of recreation and health is most essential. Such allotments should be in all the parts of the city.

It is necessary to provide suitable means of communication both by road and rail with any areas which may be provided as aforementioned.

It is most essential that chawls for the poor should be built on far more extensive scale than it has hitherto been and especially in the E, F, and G Wards as suggested above.

Re paragraph 5—

I do not see any necessity to remove these buildings. Moreover, it would be too expensive to do so. The space for their expansion will be obtained after the removal of the Cotton Green from Colaba.

I am not able to say anything on this point at present; it is quite clear that the scheme of reclamation would be too costly to make it practicable.

I think that the Government should grant large annual donation towards the achievement of the specific object of the development and expansion of the city.

ALLEGED LACE FRAUDS.

Mr. Frederick Ludwig, an American lace importer, has been held to bail in dols.10,000 (£2,000) on a charge of under valuation of imports amounting to thousands of dollars. The firm of which he is the head has branches at Nottingham, Lyons, and elsewhere.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

AN ELEGANT EVENING DRESS.

A sketch, drawn for the *Bombay Gazette*, by Miss Margaret Morton, of the charming evening dress worn by Miss Phyllis Dare in the Arts Ball scene of "The Girl from Utah," Mr. George Edwardes' new production at the Adelphi Theatre. The dress is a shimmering arrangement of cornflower blue tulle, embroidered richly with gold over jade green. The blue coat is edged with gold and the broad hip sash is green. The head-dress is a bewitchingly pretty blue tulle cap, finished by means of a diamond fillet.

NOTES FROM THE MAIL.

QUEST OF GOLD SHIP WRECK.

An expedition is fitting out at San Francisco to recover the cargo of gold in the ship General Grant, which was wrecked off the Auckland Islands (south of New Zealand) in 1866. The expedition will leave New Zealand early in December.

NEW ISLAND IN ATLANTIC.

Captain Anderson, of the American schooner "Lizzie Griffin," reports the existence of a new island in the Atlantic, sixteen miles east-north-east of the light station on Sable Island (off the south-west of Nova Scotia). It is of considerable size, and rises at least ten feet above the water.

NO FLYING OVER THE ROCK.

A new ordinance says: "No person shall navigate any aircraft over any portion of Gibraltar, except in the service of his Majesty. The punishment is imprisonment, with or without hard labour, not exceeding two years, or penal servitude, not exceeding five years. It is lawful for any officer and other persons acting in his aid to fire at any aircraft if the signals given are not obeyed."

SIR E. SHACKLETON'S PLANS.

Sir Ernest Shackleton hopes to start next year on another Antarctic expedition, accompanied in all probability by the same men who shared his perils and triumphs in 1907-9. The expedition will go from sea to sea, from South America to New Zealand. This announcement of the explorer's intentions was made by Sir Ernest Shackleton personally in a speech at the Guild of Freemen Lodge of Freemasons, in the City of London.

PROTEST AGAINST SUNDAY MUSIC.

There were remarkable scenes at the Cardiff CityHall, when a deputation of 400 persons, headed by the Bishop of Llandaff and Lord Pontypridd, waited upon the city council to protest against the employment of bands in the parks on Sundays. Whilst waiting to be received the members of the deputation sang hymns. After the views of the deputation had been stated Councillor Robinson, the Lord Mayor-elect, said that one Welshman in the crowd standing near him had levelled a series of insults against members of the council, saying that they were foreigners, and not Welshmen.

GUARDIAN OF KINGS.

Detective-sergeant Fred Stephens, of the Criminal Investigation Department, who has been for the last 10 years on special duty at Queenborough Continental Pire, has retired from the Metropolitan Police Force after over twenty-seven years' service.

When the King was a sub-lieutenant at the Royal Naval College, Portsmouth, Sergeant Stephens, then a Royal Marine, was his personal attendant. He was engaged on special duties for the protection of Queen Victoria, King Edward, King George, Ministers of the Crown, and other distinguished persons. He received the Royal Humane Society's medal for diving from Vauxhall Bridge and rescuing a boy from drowning.

HYGIENIC HINTS.

SORE THROAT—ITS CURE AND PREVENTION.

That "prevention is better than cure" is a truth which the medical profession is daily impressing upon the public. Although it has been partly learnt, much remains to be done before common diseases are exterminated, as Typhus Fever, Cholera, and other virulent plagues have been banished. In tropical climates, of course, the danger of infectious diseases is greatest, and it therefore behoves us to take every reasonable precaution for safeguarding against them.

Most infectious diseases are caught through inhaling germs. If the germs did not exist, those diseases would be unknown. As, however, germs do exist, everyone should guard against their inroads, for they multiply so rapidly that a few become millions in a short time. That is why germ diseases produce their results so rapidly. If the germs are destroyed early in their attack, most—nay, all—of the suffering they cause is prevented.

The first symptom of many infectious diseases—like Diphtheria, Measles, Scarlet Fever—takes the form of sore and ulcerated throat; hence the gravity of the epidemic of Sore Throat which is at present raging through many parts of India. Yet, if taken early, Sore Throats which would develop into some dangerous throat disease like Diphtheria, can easily be cured.

Doctors have long been convinced that gargles will not do this, for they rarely reach the places where they are most required, *i.e.*, the back of the throat and behind the tonsils. Besides, the act of gargling irritates the inflamed and diseased parts, which should be kept absolutely quiet to insure a rapid cure. What is needed, therefore, is something which will kill the germs and yet keep the inflamed parts at rest.

Science has at last discovered such a preparation. It is the most powerful germ destroyer known, and acts rapidly and surely, yet it is so harmless that young children can take it without the least danger.

This preparation is called Wulfing's Formamint.

DIPHTHERIA GERMS DESTROYED.

How powerful are the effects of Formamint is proved by an experiment made by a professor in the laboratory of one of the world's greatest universities. He took some germs from the throat of a patient suffering from Diphtheria, and mixed with them a little Formamint dissolved in water. Within ten minutes *every germ was destroyed.*

Convincing as this experiment is, one naturally asks: "How does it work out in practice?" The answer is supplied by over ten thousand letters from physicians, testifying to the value of Wulfing's Formamint both as a cure for Sore Throat and as a preventive of infectious diseases.

Moreover, this medical testimony is corroborated by that of thousands of patients, including many of the most distinguished people in the world.

To give only two instances: Madame Adelina Patti, "The Queen of Song," writes: "I have found Wulfing's Formamint Tablets very beneficial for the throat."

The Princess Catherine Duleep Singh states that "she has used Wulfing's Formamint Tablets chiefly as a preventive against Colds and Sore Throats, to which she is very subject, and has found them most effective. If they are taken when the first symptoms appear, the cure is immediate and complete. If they are not taken quite at the beginning, the tablets, at least, greatly lessen the severity of the attack."

A FREE HAND-BOOK.

Wulfing's Formamint Tablets are sucked like sweets, and have a pleasant and refreshing flavour. They can be obtained of all Chemists and Bazaars, in bottles containing fifty tablets. But as there are many worthless imitations about, you should be careful to specify *Wulfing's* Formamint—the only genuine kind.

On receipt of a post-card, mentioning this paper, the manufacturers of Formamint will be pleased to send a Free Copy of a valuable hand-book, entitled "Hints on Sore Throat."

This interesting work, by a London physician, tells you all about Sore Throat, Diphtheria, and other infectious diseases. But only a limited number of copies are available for free distribution, and there is sure to be a quick demand for these. To make sure of securing a copy you should write at once to A. Wulfing & Co., Box 226, G.P.O., Bombay.

HONOUR OF AN ARMY.

A warm reception is being prepared for the Bulgarian Lieutenant Torkof, who is on his way to Paris to challenge M. Pierre Loti to a duel on behalf of the Bulgarian army, as a result of the author's denunciation of atrocities committed by Bulgarian troops during the Balkan war. It is felt that although M. Loti, who is sixty-three years of age, is too old to meet the lieutenant, the latter must not be disappointed of his encounter. Some of the best swordsmen in France held a meeting in mail week to discuss what course should be taken to appoint a French representative to accept the Bulgarian army's defiance. Meanwhile a Turkish officer has wired to the journal "Gil Blas" from Adrianople that he wishes to accept the challenge on behalf of M. Loti.

BOGUS PRINCE'S SHOPPING.

Complaints have reached Scotland Yard that a well-dressed young man has been attempting to obtain goods from tradesmen in the West End on the pretence of being a member of the Servian royal family.

One day in mail week he visited two West End jewellers, selected expensive gems, and gave his name as Prince Paul of Servia. Later he called at a motor-car depot in Long Acre, mentioned the Prince's name, and, choosing a motor-car, wished to drive away in it. In each case the tradesman was acquainted with the features of the real Prince Paul, and his impersonator left in haste.

DISCOVERY OF A HOT SPRING AT MATLOCK BATH.

After some months of exploring and search work, the situation of a lost hot spring at Matlock Bath was discovered on Friday. A Dr. Short, of Sheffield, in 1733 described the spring as being in a mine called the Cobler, and that mine has now been discovered.

CANNIBALISM IN PAPUA.

CURIOUS FORMS OF SORCERY.

Mr. W. N. Beaver Resident Magistrate in the Western Division of New Guinea, who is now in England on leave has given to a Reuter's representative some interesting particulars of recent exploration in Papua. Mr. Beaver has been nine years in New Guinea, and for the past five years has been in charge of the Western District, comprising some 30,000 square miles, and extending to the boundary of Dutch New Guinea. He has been engaged in all the important expeditions in that portion of the territory. Just before leaving Port Moresby he met Mr. John Henry Warner, who according to recent news from Melbourne has been killed and eaten by the natives. Mr. Warner, who was a middle-aged man had just arrived from Australia, and told Mr. Beaver that he was then going on an expedition in search of radium in the Gulf division of Papua, part of which is very wild.

Two of the most interesting expeditions in which Mr. Beaver took part were to the Girara country, which for three-parts of the year is almost entirely submerged. The inhabitants are practically unknown, and in their ceremonies and customs are quite distinct from other New Guinea natives. The expedition was despatched to punish the people for a number of murders committed in an intertribal raid. These natives who though head-hunters are not cannibals, claim descent from a dog. They possess five totems which are drawn on all their houses. Their villages are erected on hillocks, so as to be clear of the water, and the people of each village inhabit one large common house, sometimes as much as 400ft. to 500ft. long and 60ft. to 80ft. in width. The centre of this huge building is a kind of common hall, which is used only by the men, while the walls of the structure are divided into cubicles on three or four floors, access to which is gained by means of ladders. The women are not allowed to enter the building by the same door as the men.

TO HUMAN BONE AS SPELL.

A great deal of sorcery prevails in the Western Division. In the wilder parts of the country the chief is himself a head sorcerer. He claims to be able to separate his spirit from his body and to send it on various missions including that of killing people. Quite recently a number of sorcerers went by night to the house of a native, on whom they cast a spell by pointing at him a human bone. They afterwards murdered their victim, and after his burial dug up the corpse, eating portions of the body for purposes of sorcery. To the west of the Fly River there is a general belief in a kind of clairvoyance.

Mr. Beaver also recently explored a large tract of country in Dutch New Guinea, where the majority of the people had never before been visited. These were very primitive folk armed with bows and arrows. They assume a fierce aspect by inserting kangaroo claws in their nostrils and by wearing in their hair artificial tails extending to their waists. In one district near Daru it is the custom to brand by means of a mark on the shoulder or breast, girl children with the mark of the man they are susequently to marry.

Notwithstanding the great care taken by the Government, cannibalism still exists, and Mr. Beaver narrates that on several occasions he has come upon the scene of a cannibal feast with remains of human flesh lying around. In every case the actual murderers had decamped on the approach of the constabulary. It is the custom to cut off the head, arms and legs of the bodies of the victims, the most prized morsel for purposes of cannibalism being the legs.

CULT OF THE SNAKE.

Wherever the Government has not full control the vendetta prevails. One particular tribe, called the Bina, takes two sets of arms and heads for every one of its tribe who has been killed. Among the Rossel islanders artificial smothering is the usual form of murder but this has been gradually stamped out by the Government. One of the most curious movements that has recently been brought to light prevails along the north-eastern coast. It is known as the Baigona movement, and, although only eighteen months old, has spread with great rapidity. By its operations, which almost approach sorcery, and are, therefore, being carefully watched by the Government, great respect is paid to snakes, none of which is allowed to be killed. In some of the western districts the houses contain great collections of skulls which belonged to enemies killed in battle, to which artificial wooden noses are attached, while those belonging to relatives remain untouched.

In the Girara district women are veiled, wearing a long net covering their head and breast. The Fly River, which is the largest in western New Guinea is no less than forty miles wide at the mouth and even sixty miles up stream it is as much as four miles across. The banks in places look exactly like mammoth chess-boards owing to the excellent system of irrigation canals made by the natives for watering their banana fields.

COST OF A LONDON FOG.

At the Conference on "The Economics of the Home," at the National Gas Exhibition on Saturday, Mr. F. W. Goodenough said that a day of darkness in London caused by fog probably cost the inhabitants £5,000 for gas, as well as a very large sum for electric light. The intensity and duration of fogs in London had undoubtedly diminished in recent years owing to the rapid displacement of coal as a fuel by its purified essence.

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MUSCLE AND BRAINS.

THE SPORTSWOMEN'S INTELLECT.

It is a curious fact that we are seldom willing to admit that other people may be as many-sided and have as wide interests as we have ourselves. The friend with whom we share an office, writes Edith Thompson in the *Daily News* is summed up as "a very good sort, but, of course, she hasn't a single idea outside her work"; the women who help us run our pet philanthropic scheme in the slums are "quite splendid, but spending so much time in good works is apt to make people a little dull"; the girls we play tennis within the summer and golf in the winter are "thoroughly jolly, but can't talk about anything but games." We like them all very much indeed, but choose to consider that their only interest in life is the particular one with which we happen to have joined issues. If we but realised it, of course, we ourselves could be labelled just as neatly and easily.

We seldom know more than one or two sides of even our most intimate friends but the better we know a person the less we feel able to classify them as "sportswoman," "philanthropist," "suffragist," "Church worker," or anything else. The average woman is far more complicated. In my experience there are very few women who can be confidently ticketed "sportswoman" and dismissed.

There are a certain number of people who belong to what we may call the "flannelled fool and muddied oaf" school of thought, and they maintain that because a man or woman is fond of games they must necessarily be brainless and altogether uninterested in anything outside sports.

LEARNED ATHLETES.

Mr. C. B. Fry has triumphantly shown that a man can be first-rate scholar and a first-rate sportsman at the same moment, and Lord Alverstone, Mr. McKenna, and many others, all illustrate the same fact. Practically all our leading politicians, lawyers, and doctors spend most of their spare time on the links, and many of them display as much skill there as in the practice of their various professions. When we turn to women who have distinguished themselves at games, we find many instances of those who have carved out successful careers in the world. The first President of the All-England Women's Hockey Association, Miss Faithfull, is now the Principal of Cheltenham Ladies' College, the largest girls' school in England. Miss Clapham, a former Captain of the English hockey team, is now Chief Woman Officer of the Labour Exchanges. Miss Fawcett, the Principal Assistant in the Education Office of the L.C.C., who was placed above the Senior Wrangler, was a keen hockey player when at Cambridge. Miss Julius, who was secretary of the All-England Women's Hockey Association for several years, is now Organising Secretary of the King's College Home Science Scheme.

CENTRE-HALVES AS MISSIONARIES.

Two of the girls who have played centre-half for England during the last five years have taken up missionary work—one is already out in India, and the other is still in the midst of the long course of hard work and self-sacrifice that the severe training involves. Many more instances could be given from among well-known hockey players to show that they have proved themselves good for other things than hockey. The two girl-missionaries will be none the worse for having been fit and strong enough to play at centre-half for their country, or for being accustomed to a few hard knocks, while those who are now filling important and responsible posts in many cases owe much of their success to the experience of organising and managing clubs and players gained in their hockey days. The great majority of women hockey players are hard workers, most of them earning their own living, and playing only as a very necessary recreation.

TENNIS PLAYERS.

Lawn-tennis players are divided into two classes; there are those who go in for tournaments and those who do not. The latter play in their holidays and whenever they have a spare hour or two and are much the same type as the hockey players. The tournament players, who run from one place to another all the summer, do certainly make rather a business of what is supposed to be a pleasure, but if they have time and money to spare there seems no reason against it, and they might easily be worse employed. The golfing woman is perhaps the type of sportswoman who is the most condemned in unathletic circles. She is usually depicted as a young married woman dressed in the very height of golfing fashion, distinctly smart and rather fast. It is taken for granted that she neglects her husband, ignores her children, and lets her house go to rack and ruin, while she disports herself on the links or loses a fortune at bridge in the club.

POLITICS AND GOLF.

It is, of course, a fact that married women often do play golf, sometimes even in the morning, but we may be permitted perhaps to give them the benefit of the doubt and to assume that they ordered dinner before they left home. It sometimes happens, too, that the neglected husbands may be seen playing mixed foursomes with their sporting wives, and apparently enjoying the game very much, but it will need more than this to convince some people that lady golfers are often quite useful members of society. It is no use pointing out that all the Primrose dames, all leading Liberal hostesses, all the bazaar openers, and all the lady presidents in the country play golf, and find it in most cases a very pleasant relaxation from their many duties. As for the other forms of sport—fishing, shooting, hunting, and yachting—it is impossible to take these in detail here, but it is obvious that to excel in any of these pluck, brains, and skill are even more necessary than muscle. After all, it stands to reason that an intelligent man or woman will do everything better than a stupid one, and it is common knowledge that the girl or boy who comes out well in the exams is generally in the school cricket or hockey team, and takes a leading part in all the school doings.

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

LOVE OF POPULARITY.

The question how far love of popularity ought to influence writers of fiction is an intricate one says the *Manchester Guardian*, and might have led Mr. Bennett further afield than he has cared to go. For one thing, there are distinctions to be made. Love of popularity, for example, is quite a different thing from what so much resembles it—love of posthumous fame. The latter in a whimsical way affiliates itself with the desire for personal immortality, and indeed, as De Quincey somewhere points out, subtly presupposes such a belief, whereas the former implies a desire for sympathy and the wish to find oneself on cordial terms with as large a number as possible of one's fellow-men. Further, although a wide circle of admirers implies a prosperous "box" office, love of popularity is quite distinct from love of money. A novelist may be excused if, like Defoe, he writes "for some honest profit to himself", and if he admires his swelling returns from royalties, but if the choice were put before any novelist worth his salt whether he would have pelf without popularity or popularity without pelf, 'tis odds he would prefer the latter. "A mad millionaire," says Mr. Wells, "who commissioned masterpieces to burn would find it impossible to buy them." As extensive as possible a circle of admirers is accordingly a quite innocent goal for a novelist's ambitions. Unfortunately, as the examination of any season's best sellers shows, the popularity of a book is independent of its perfection as a work of art, and it is when the novelist is also an artist that the conflict comes between his love of popularity and what he feels is due to his art. There are novelists who are artists to their finger-tips, and whose attitude to the *popularis aura* is simply a brief and peremptory "Apage!" They refuse any compromise. Most, however, are more human, and are willing to make concessions, but the question arises, How far are concessions to go? It is a question in casuistry, apparently, which each must decide for himself, but it may be said in general that when a novelist finds himself forcing himself to write what he loathes because other people will delight to read it, he should bethink himself.

KEEN LIVING CHARACTERS.

While Mr. Bennett has been discussing such questions in the *English Review*, M. Firmin Roz has been discussing Mr. Bennett in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. Of course he is appreciative; he recognises Mr. Bennett as in the direct line of succession to Fielding, Thackeray, and the great English novelists, and he finds the formula "Zest in life" descriptive of his characters. His heroes do not reflect or reason; they live and feel themselves living. Their author gives little space to the analysis of their thoughts, while he notes with the most minute detail all the nuances of their emotions and every tremor of their sensibility. "The originality of the author consists in the power and precision of his concrete intuitions," and that is the very formula of the right kind of realism. M. Roz is discriminating, however, and he resents the French pictures of the "Old Wives' Tale." Here he finds that Mr. Bennett has reversed the processes of realism, and, instead of widely acquainting himself with French life and thus rising to ideas concerning it, has approached it with ideas preconceived, and adapted his details to clothe them. A curious confirmation of a feeling which many British readers had, when Sophia went to Paris, that they had not only passed from England to France, but from English novel to French novel.

REVISED WORKS.

A writer in *Blackwood* on one occasion spoke of Mr. Watts-Dunton's novel as "the once immortal 'Aylwin.'" "Aylwin," however, in spite of the spiritualistic element in it, is a fine book and as "immortal" as ever. It would be difficult to say in how many different forms it has appeared, and into how many editions it has run. Interest attaches to the intimation that there is to be still another issue of it, not only because the fact proves the continued vitality of the book, but because the new edition has been revised by the author. Novelists very seldom make drastic revisions of their works. Meredith, of course, cut down "Richard Feverel"—eliminating, people tell us, much of his best matter,—and M. Paul Adam has published revised and augmented editions of some of his stories, but, as a rule, by the time a professional man of letters has published one novel he is well under weigh with its successor, and if at a later period he has leisure and inclination to improve his former work, he finds it difficult to recapture the mental atmosphere in which it was composed When the time comes—if it ever comes—when he is to issue his "complete works," he is content to correct perhaps here and there a misquotation and to improve upon the punctuation. Yet, although the practice of thorough revision is in many cases thus impossible, perhaps both public and author are losers by the fact. Everyone can think of novels which at once sank like lead, which nevertheless contained so much excellent matter that the rewriting of a chapter or two would have promoted them, if not to immortality, at any rate, to quite a respectable career as books. Mr. Watts-Dunton's case is easily explained. There has been no more incorrigible smoker of enchanted cigarettes in our time than he; he has dreamed of writing books; he may even have partly written them, and at one time it seemed impossible that "Carniola" should not come to the birth. "Aylwin," however, remains his sole but splendid bantling, so, instead of writing few novels, he has set himself to perfect it. Let us hope that the biography of Swinburne, which, because both of its subject and its author, ought to prove one of the great biographies of our language, is making due progress also.

A FRENCH SERIES.

This autumn is to see the launching upon the British public of still another series of French books. This is "Pages d'Histoire," and it is to be issued by Messrs. T. C. and E. C. Jack. As the title indicates, the scope of the series is more limited than that of others with which readers are already familiar, and typical members of it are "La Guerre sur Mer," by Guy de Teramond, "Les Francais au Canada," by Lieutenant Colonel Picard, and "Dupleix," by Mme. Judith Gautier. In the meantime the "Collection Nelson" progresses and the "Collection Gallia" has made its appearance. On the whole, readers of French in country towns who remember how difficult it was, say, twenty years ago to come by French books may well envy a younger generation who have so much that is of the best in the literature of the "dear enemy" brought to their doors at the cheapest of rates and in the most elegant of forms.

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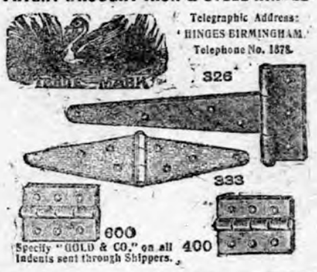

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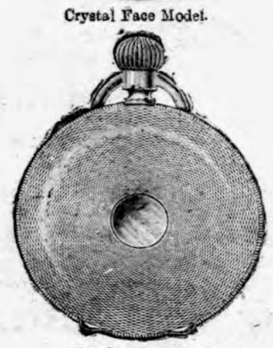
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